

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - No. 43

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE ALOR AND PANTAR LANGUAGES
(EAST INDONESIA)

by

W.A.L. Stokhof



Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS is published by the *Linguistic Circle of Canberra* and consists of four series:

SERIES A - OCCASIONAL PAPERS
SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS
SERIES C - BOOKS
SERIES D - SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

EDITOR: S.A. Wurm. ASSOCIATE EDITORS: D.C. Laycock, C.L. Voorhoeve.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE concerning PACIFIC LINGUISTICS, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to:

The Secretary,
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS,
Department of Linguistics,
School of Pacific Studies,
The Australian National University,
Box 4, P.O.,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Australia.

Copyright © W.A.L. Stokhof.
First published 1975.

The editors are indebted to the Australian National University for help in the production of this series.

This publication was made possible by an initial grant from the Hunter Douglas Fund.

National Library of Australia Card Number and ISBN 0 85883 124 4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PRAKATA (Preface, in Indonesian)	vi
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Phonetic Symbolization	1
2. Setting	3
3. Previous Linguistic Work and Other Sources	7
4. Linguistic Situation	8
4.1. Austronesian Languages: The Alor Language	8
4.2. Non-Austronesian Languages of Pantar	10
4.3. Non-Austronesian Languages of Alor	11
5. Classification	12
6. Typological Affinities	16
6.1. Personal Pronouns and Possessive Prefixes	16
6.2. Verb Structure	18
6.3. The Genitive Construction	20
6.4. Counting Systems	20
7. Relationship with Other Languages	22
7.1. Timor Languages	23
7.2. Bird's Head Languages (Irian Jaya)	25
8. Conclusion	26
9. Word Lists	27
Key: English	27
Key: Bahasa Indonesia	28
1. Lamma (Kalondama)	29
2. Lamma (Mauta/Tubal)	30
3. Lamma (Biangwala)	31
4. Tewa (Deing)	32

	<i>Page</i>
5. Tewa (Madar)	33
6. Tewa (Lebang)	34
7. Tewa (Sargang)	35
8. Nedebang	36
9. Blagar (Bakalang)	37
10. Blagar (Limarahing on Pura)	38
11. Blagar (Retta on Pura)	39
12. Blagar (Retta on Ternate)	40
13. Blagar (Apuri on Pura)	41
14. Blagar (Tereheng)	42
15. Alor (Baranusa/Kabir)	43
16. Alor (Kalabahi)	44
17. Kabola (Pitumbang)	45
18. Kabola (Aimoli)	46
19. Kabola (Hamap)	47
20. Kelon (Probur)	48
21. Kelon (Halerman)	49
22. Kafoa	50
23. Kui	51
24. Kui (Kiramang)	52
25. Abui (Atimelang)	53
26. Abui (Makadai)	54
27. Woisika (Letley)	55
28. Woisika	56
29. Woisika (Pido I)	57
30. Woisika (Pido II)	58
31. Woisika (Langkuru)	59
32. Woisika (Kolomane)	60
33. Tanglapui	61
34. Kolana	62
35. Buna?	63
36. Makasai, Oirata	64
10. Ikhtisar Singkat (Summary in Indonesian)	65
NOTES	68
BIBLIOGRAPHY	70
CHARTS: 1. Consonants	2
2. Vowels	3
3. Percentages of Shared Radical Elements	15
4. Range of Percentages	16
5. Person/Number Indicators	17

	<i>Page</i>
6. Counting Systems	22
7. Percentages of Shared Cognates with Timor Languages	24
8. Person/Number Indicators in Timor Languages	24
9. Person/Number Indicators in Bird's Head Languages	25
MAPS: 1. Location of Villages on Alor, Pantar and Pura	5
2. Languages of Alor, Pantar and Pura	9

PRAKATA

Adapun karangan kecil ini ditulis dengan maksud akan berfungsi, baik sebagai pengantar sementara untuk bahasa-bahasa kepulauan Alor (Nusa Tenggara Timur), maupun sebagai ajakan kepada para ahli anthropologi dan ahli bahasa untuk menaruh minat kepada penelitian kebudayaan Alor dan sekitarnya.

Bahan yang dipergunakan dalam laporan ini adalah hasil penyelidikan setempat yang dilakukan oleh penulis dalam dua ekspedisi yang singkat ke Kabupaten Alor pada pertengahan tahun 1972 dan 1974.

Karena kekurangan tenaga dan alat-alat untuk penggalian, pengumpulan dan penyusunan bahan-bahan di seluruh daerah, maka data yang disajikan tentunya masih jauh dari sempurna: kritik dan saran-saran sangat diharapkan dan dinanti-nantikan. Uraian lebih mendalam dan terperinci tentang beberapa masalah pokok yang terdapat dalam karangan ini akan menyusul dalam suatu analisa bahasa Blagar (dipulau Pantar dan pulau Pura) oleh H. Steinhauer dan suatu deskripsi bahasa Woisika (Alor) dari tangan penyusun ini.

Pengarang dengan ini menyatakan penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada segala pihak yang telah rela memberi bantuan baik materiil maupun moril dalam penelitian bahasa-bahasa Alor ini. Terutama kepada: Professor Koentjaraningrat dari Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI), Jakarta, kepada Dra. Ny. Rudjiati Muljadi dan Dr. Amran Halim dari Lembaga Bahasa Nasional (LBN), Jakarta, kepada Professor Mr. S.M. Sjah dari Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang, kepada bapak O.S. Badjideh B.A. kepala direktorat Kesra. KTRG. N.T.T., Kupang dan kepada bapak W.R.M. Lelangulu B.A. kepala kantor pembinaan kebudayaan Kabupaten Alor, Kalabahi.

Supaya tersebar dalam lingkungan yang seluas mungkin, laporan ini diterbitkan dalam bahasa Inggeris dan satu ikhtisar singkat dimuat dalam bahasa Indonesia. Semoga sambutan sederhana ini dapat berguna dan memberikan bahan-bahan penting bagi penyelidikan selanjutnya tentang kebudayaan Alor pada khususnya dan kebudayaan Indonesia pada umumnya.

Kupang/Kalabahi 1974

W. Stokhof

1. INTRODUCTION¹

This article tentatively outlines and classifies the Alor and Pantar languages in East Indonesia (Lesser Sunda Islands).

It is based on fieldnotes collected during two trips to Alor, Pantar and Pura (August 1972, August 1974) in order to investigate the local facilities for linguistic research and to gain as much information as possible about the linguistic situation. In view of the fact that the study of these languages is still in its infancy and that hardly any data are available, thirty-four short wordlists of 117 items are given here as an initial contribution to comparative exploration of the languages of the area.

The classification presented is based on lexicostatistical criteria and native judgement. In addition brief preliminary remarks are made on the personal pronouns/the possessive prefixes, the verb, the genitive construction and the counting systems in regard to the relationship of this group of languages with some of the Timor languages and the Irian Jaya (Bird's Head/Vogelkop) languages. Moreover, this paper summarizes what is already known about the Alor and Pantar (A/P) languages in order to facilitate and stimulate further linguistic and anthropological work in the area.

1.1. PHONETIC SYMBOLIZATION

All language data in this paper are given in a broad phonetic transcription. It goes without saying that the number of phonetic phenomena symbolized here is somewhat limited by the printer's type case. So, for instance, interdental stops have not been indicated neither such features as *fortis* or *lenis*.

For the same reason there is some deviation from the IPA symbols. The author has refrained from attempting to unify the phonetic transcription. This explains notational differences in e.g.: wordlists 12: items 63, 69 and 4: items 115, 116.

CHART 1: CONSONANTS

			bil.	lab-dent.	dent/alv.	alv-pal.	retro-flex	pal.	vel.	back.vel.	glot.
egressive	lung air	stops	unaspir.	vcl.	p	t	c	t.	k	q	ʔ
				vcd.	b	d	j	d.	g		
			aspir.	vcl.	p ^h	th/t ^h					
				vcd.	b ^h						
		unreleased		vcl.	p-	t-			k-		
				vcd.	b-	d-					
		with voiced release			b ^ə	d ^ə					
		fricatives	flat	vcl.		f			x		h
				vcd.	b,	v			ɣ		
		grooved		vcl.		s	s'	s ^ʁ			
				vcd.		z		ʒ			
		affricates		vcl.		ts		tʃ	kx	qx	
				vcd.		dz		dʒ			
		nasals			m	n	n'	n.	ŋ		
		laterals				l	l'				
		trill/flap				r					
		glides	unaspir.			w	w'	y			
			aspirated			w ^h					
ingressive	pharynx air	stop		vcl.	pʔ	tʔ					
				vcd.	bʔ	dʔ					
		stop		vcl.	p<						
				vcd.	b<	d<					

CHART 2: VOWELS

	front		central		back	
	unr.	r.	unr.	r.	unr.	r.
high	i	ü			ɨ	u
lower-high	ɪ					ʊ
mid						o
lower-mid	ɛ		ə			
low	æ		ʌ			ɔ
lower-low			ɑ			

In addition I use the following symbols:

- ˜ on nasalized vowels (e.g. list 2 item 7, or shortly: 2/7)
- ː on shortened vowels (e.g. 2/10)
- () facultative sound or sound sequence (e.g. 2/70)
- / variant forms (e.g. 7/34)
- (?) uncertain
- no answer was obtained (e.g. 3/45)

(v)^hv slight glottal friction (e.g. 19/68)

Length has been indicated by gemination of the relevant sound symbol:

VV, CC, e.g.: 1/8 n'ammi, 1/10 k'uuka.

Distinction must be made between the symbol for one long vowel (VV) and that for a sequence of two identical vowels which are more or less separately pronounced with (among other possible concomitant features) an audible decrease of air pressure. In those instances I write V-V: 8/1 nɛ-ɛmb'akα. Capitals are used for voiceless (often reduced) resonants: 8/14 nα-'agAMI. ' before a vowel indicates the relative prominence of that vowel as compared to one or more other vowels within the same sound unit: 1/8 n'ammi. Sometimes, in longer words, two prominence peaks are established one of which (') seems to be phonetically heavier than the other (''): 1/9 n'ammi b'αqα. Where two peaks are considered to be equally prominent ' is written in both instances: 2/15 n'amma s'idda'.

2. SETTING

The islands Pantar, Pura and Alor lie north of Timor, separated from that island by the Straits of Ombai. The smallest distance between Alor and Timor is approximately thirty kilometers. The location is 8° South Latitude and between 124 and 124°60" East Longitude. The area is approximately 3,000 square kilometers.

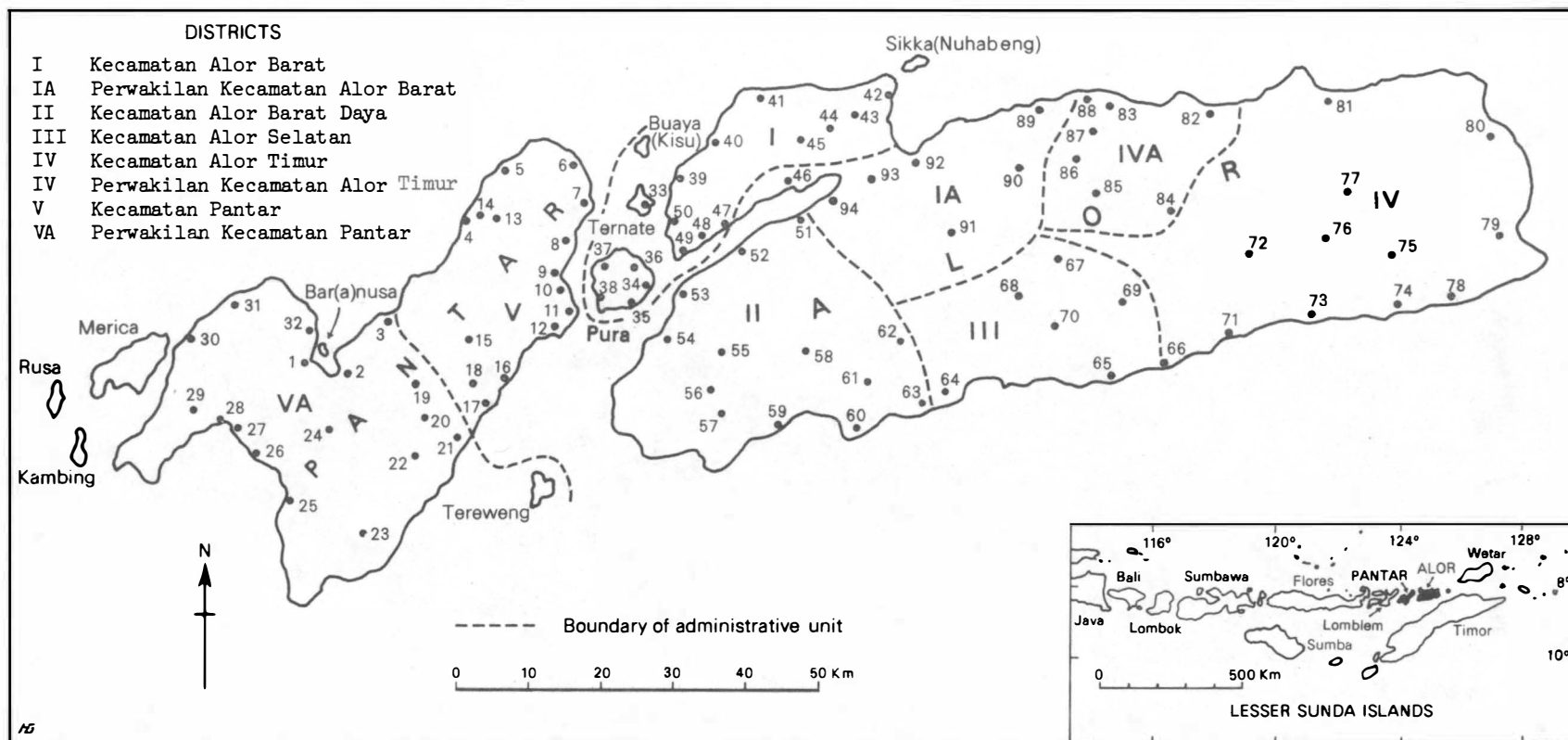
The islands are rather isolated from the local centre of government, Kupang (in Timor). Communication between the islands themselves is limited to small fishing boats. The Solor-Alor archipelago shows recent volcanic deposits; hot springs are located in certain areas². The soil is rather fertile but water is lacking, especially on Pura and Pantar. Fruits such as papaya (*pawpaw*, *Carica papaya*) and sirsak (*Sour Sop*, *Anona muricata*) do not grow on Pura because of the dry climate. This island is in fact nothing more than an extinct volcano, approximately 600 meters high with people living on its slopes. During the dry season the picture presented by these islands is rather depressing. It is a red and dusty barren hill country; the higher parts partly covered with alang-alang (*Imperata cylindrica* L.) interspersed by eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus alba*) and kayu putih trees (*Melaleuca leucodendron*).

Because of the extremely accidental terrain, access to the interior part of the islands is difficult. The best means of transport is on horse-back. Horses, however, are few in number. The alternative is simply walking. During the wet season (the North-West monsoon begins approximately in December and lasts until March, April) expeditions are not advisable: formerly recognisable paths become muddy streams.

Alor, Pantar and the small islands indicated on Map 1 together form one specific administrative unit: the Kabupaten Alor with its capital Kalabahi <46>³. It is subdivided in five smaller units which are called kecamatan. For technical reasons some kecamatans include an additional area which is called perwakilan kecamatan. Below the names of the kecamatans are given together with the most recent data on the number of inhabitants (August 1974). The number of desa (villages) is also mentioned. Separate figures are given for Kalabahi and its surroundings.

	Inhabitants	Desa
Kecamatan Alor Barat Laut (plus Perwakilan)	35,757	17
Kecamatan Alor Barat Daya	17,965	9
Kecamatan Alor Timor (plus Perwakilan)	16,608	9
Kecamatan Alor Selatan	6,498	6
Kalabahi (plus surroundings)	17,517	4
Kecamatan Pantar (plus Perwakilan)	29,392	11

Pura forms a part of the Kecamatan Alor Barat Laut; its number of inhabitants is approximately 4,800. Thus, Alor counts a total of about 89,500 inhabitants.



MAP 1: LOCATION OF VILLAGES ON ALOR, PANTAR AND PURA

VILLAGE LIST FOR MAP 1

1. Blangmerang	41. Kokar	81. Takala
2. Benaang	42. Mali	82. Maukuru
3. Bagang	43. Tulta	83. Taramana
4. Kabir	44. Lawahing	84. Pido
5. Pandai	45. Pitumbang	85. Woisika
6. Manuseli	46. Kalabahi	86. Bukapiting
7. Lamahulu	47. Dulolong	87. Kamot
8. Tuwaabang	48. Ampira	88. Adagai
9. Bakalang	49. Alor Kecil	89. Letley
10. Koli Jahi	50. Alor Besar	90. Awasi
11. Warsalelang	51. Moru	91. Atimelang
12. Abangniwang	52. Wolwal	92. Mebung
13. Panggar	53. Matap	93. Watatuku
14. Bajo	54. Lola	94. Welai
15. Sargang	55. Habolat	
16. Tamalabang	56. Probur	
17. Nuhawalla	57. Halerman	
18. Lelangabang	58. Gendok	
19. Kakamauta	59. Buraga (Tribur)	
20. Airmama	60. Lerabaing	
21. Toang	61. Biakbuku	
22. Mauta	62. Mataru	
23. Jeri	63. Eibiki (Mataru Selatan)	
24. Latuna	64. Pandangalang	
25. Ilmake	65. Batulolong (Kiramang)	
26. Puntaru	66. Sibera	
27. Bolowang	67. Apui	
28. Wolu	68. Kalaisi (Barat)	
29. Mobubaa	69. Silapui	
30. Kayang	70. Sidabui	
31. Beangonong	71. Mademang	
32. Kalabahi Wowang	72. Langkuru	
33. Bogakele	73. Peitoku (Purnama)	
34. Apuri	74. Pureman	
35. Retta	75. Salamana	
36. Harilolong	76. Kolomane (Mamper)	
37. Limarahing	77. Lantoka (Tanglapui)	
38. Bira	78. Erana	
39. Sebanjar	79. Maritaing	
40. Seeng	80. Kolana	

3. PREVIOUS LINGUISTIC WORK AND OTHER SOURCES

Alor and Pantar have a long history of contact which begins with the discovery of the islands by the Portuguese in 1522. The diary notes of one of the crew members, the Italian Antonio de Pigafetta are the earliest European data on Alor (see Le Roux 1929, Vatter 1932).

The first linguistically interesting material was published by an anonymous writer (1914) who offers along with a brief description of the landscape, the people and their way of life, three wordlists (Kui, Kolana and Alor). The author noted all items down in the way they were presented to him. So, somewhat misleading forms are attested in the Kui and Kolana words indicating family relations and bodyparts which cannot be separated from their obligatory possessive prefixes. However, apart from a few printer's errors it is quite a useful list. With the exception of Anceaux (1973) and Barnes (1973), no one has ever used these vocabularies for linguistic purposes.

Vatter (1932) may be considered to be the best book on the Alor archipelago. It offers varied information on Alor, Pantar and surroundings. A short survey on the languages, a few lexical items and a linguistic map is included. Salzner (1960) used this map for his *Sprachenatlas*. All important sources are mentioned in the extensive bibliography.

Nicolspeyer (1940) discusses the social structure of a village in the Abui area, Atimelang <91>. She offers eighty pages of texts in the Abui language together with a literal and a free translation. The book does not give a linguistic description. The items in the vocabulary (thirty pages) are rather arbitrarily arranged. Slight errors have been made because of insufficient insight into the morphemic structure.

Dubois (1944) gives a socio-psychological description/analysis of the same village. The book offers several lexical items and many texts, unfortunately in English translation only. Watuseke (1973) published a short wordlist of a Pantar language (Tewa, Madar dialect) and a few remarks on the Alor languages.

In addition to this, non-linguistic information is given (*inter alia*) in: van Lijnden (1851), Brouwer (n.d.), Nieuwenkamp (1922, 1925) (who gives the numerals 1-10 in the following Alor languages (p.145): Alor, Kabola, Abui, Kui and Kolana), Bouman (1943), Lemoine (1969), Barnes (1973) (who gives kinship terms in the Alor language). Most interesting material is found in the unpublished *Memories van overdracht* written in the Dutch colonial period by officials serving on Alor. I mention only G.A.M. van Gaalen, K. Rijnders.

As far as is known no reliable map of the area exists. The map mentioned in the bibliography (p.70) is often incorrect in the placement

and the naming of the villages. This can partly be explained by the recent tendency of the population to migrate from the mountains to the coast.

4. LINGUISTIC SITUATION

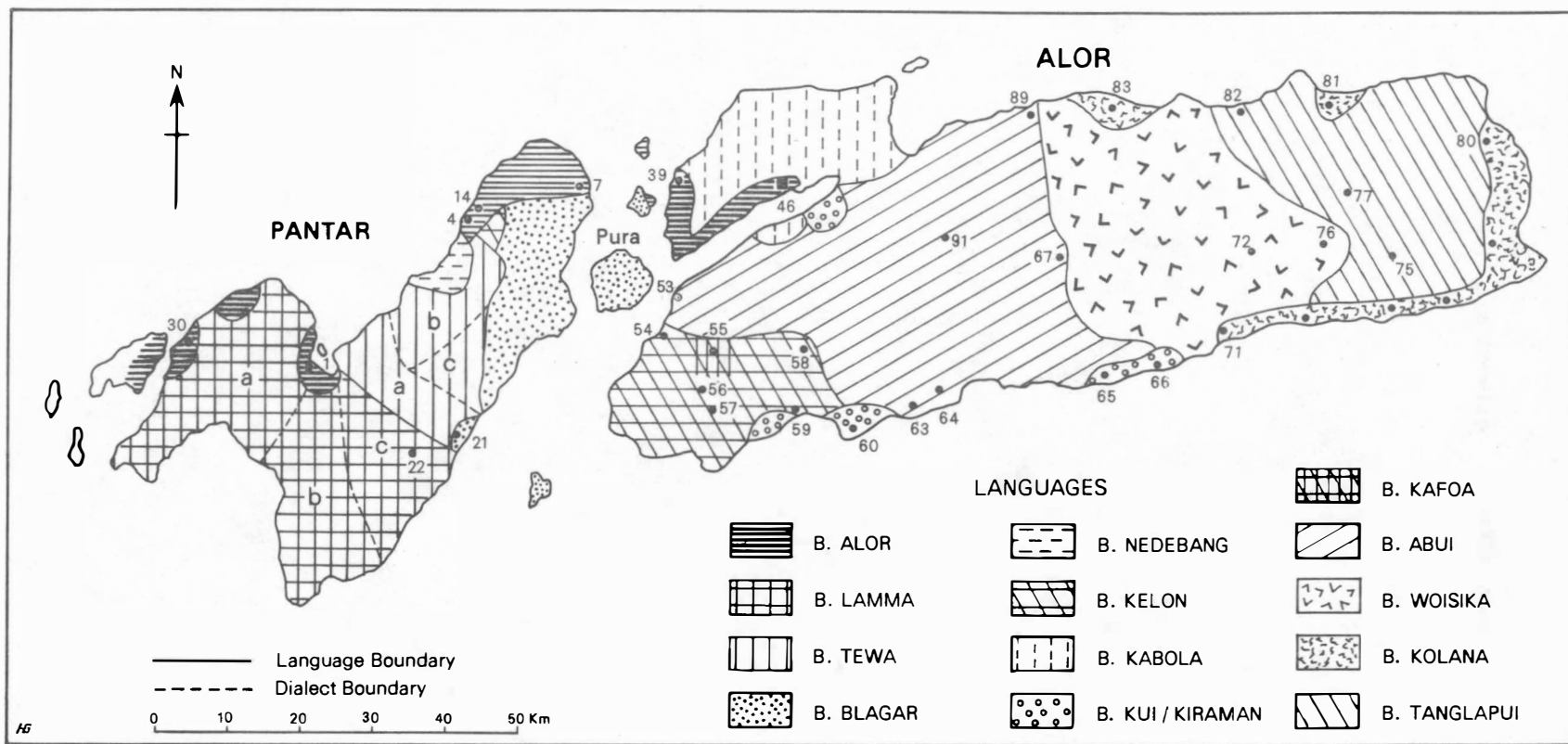
The linguistic situation on Alor and to a lesser degree on Pura and Pantar is quickly changing. Up to the early fifties of this century most people lived a rather isolated life in small hamlets high on the steep slopes of the mountains. The contacts between the villages often seemed to be restricted to warfare and/or headhunting raids. Nowadays, due to local government politics and the influence of the christian churches most villagers have changed their domicile and live in more accessible places near the coast. The children go to school and learn the Bahasa Indonesia, the parents to to Kalabahi to sell their predominantly agricultural products. The common trade language is the Alor language⁴ or the Indonesian language. The former isolation apparently promoted dialectal variation - of almost any list given here I am able to offer a slightly different variant provided by another informant from the same village⁵. Now, however, the geographic proximity stimulates multi-lingualism and linguistic borrowing. For instance, in Moru <51>³ I met people who could communicate with Abui, Kui, Kabola and Kelon speakers in their own languages. On the long term, however, this situation will possibly result in monolingualism (Bahasa Indonesia): many children (especially from marriages between speakers of different languages) turned out to be purely monolingual.

The following languages have been established: Alor, Lamma, Tewa, Nedebang, Blagar, Kabola, Kelon, Kafoa, Kui, Abui, Woisika, Tanglapui, and Kolana (see Map 2)⁶. For their lexicostatistical relationships see Section 5 and Chart 3. Further details are given below. The number of speakers of the separate languages is unknown.

4.1. AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: THE ALOR LANGUAGE

ALOR

Al (also called Bahasa Pantai (coastal language), Bahasa Kalabahi, Bahasa Baranusa, Bahasa Pandai <5>) is the common trade language in the Alor-Pantar region. It is spoken in the northern part of Pantar, in the surroundings of Blangmerang <1>, on the island Merica and in two relatively small areas on the west coast (the inhabitants are said to originate from (*inter alia*) the neighbouring Solor islands). In addition it is used in the southern part of the coastal area of the Alor peninsula from Kalabahi <46> up to approximately Sebanjar <39> and also in Moru



MAP 2: LANGUAGES OF ALOR, PANTAR AND PURA

<51>, in the east part of Ternate <g> (Umapura village) and on the island of Buaya <f>. Judged by its vocabulary this language is definitely Austronesian and strongly related with the Solor language (also called Lamaholot) spoken on the islands of Solor, Lomblen (Lembata), Adonare and in the eastern part of Flores (*inter alia* Larantuka). Two wordlists are given here (15, Kabir <4> and 16, Kalabahi <46> which share a 100% lexical relationship. As the Alor language offers less than 7% shared vocabulary with the remaining languages, this language has not been included in Charts 4 and 5.

4.2. NON-AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES OF PANTAR

LAMMA

L is spoken in the south-western part of Pantar. The language comprises three dialects: Kalondama, Tubal (also called Tube or Mauta) and Biangwala (on Map 2 indicated by a, b, c, respectively). They share 82-90% lexical relationship.

TEWA

T is spoken in the central part of Pantar; three dialects are posited: <a> Deing, Madar, <c> Lebang (or Sargang) which share 68-91% lexical relationship.

NEDEBANG

N is spoken in the surroundings of Kabir <4>. It is 48-50% related to L and 54-62% related to T. (The language is also called Balungada.)

BLAGAR

B is spoken in the eastern part of Pantar, on the islands Tereweng <i>, Pura <h> and Ternate <g> (four villages: Biatabang, Bogakele, Kotaabang and Abangbul). The inhabitants of Pura are said to have come from Oikusi (Portuguese Timor). Capell (1943-45) classified the language spoken in that particular area (Vaikenu) as at least partly Indonesian. I found a few Austronesian cognates only. The inhabitants of Ternate migrated in approximately 1900 from Pura, especially from the village Retta. This Retta (spoken on Pura and Ternate) is rather different from the dialects spoken in the remaining Blagar areas. The Blagar lists show a 65-100% relationship. Retta (Pura) and Retta (Ternate) share 95%, the others 81-100%. The Retta lists share 65-87% with the remaining Blagar lists: Pura (Limarahing), Pura (Apuri), Tereweng and Bakalang (also called Doborat or Tentulli).

KELON

Ke: in Panggar <13> to the west of Kabir <4> lives a group of approximately 600 Kelon speakers. They settled there at the beginning of this century. The language is reported to be the same as that spoken in their homeland (the south-western part of Alor). There is a lively contact between both areas. A comparison with Kelon lists from Alor (Probur <56>, Halerman <57>, Gendok <58>) yields slight dialectal differences only.

For the sake of completeness it should be mentioned here that a group of the so-called sea nomads, the Sama originating from Sulawesi, has a permanent settlement on the shore in the neighbourhood of Kabir <4>. The village is called after their popular name: Bajo <14>. The language falls outside the scope of this paper.

4.3. NON-AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES OF ALOR

KABOLA

K is spoken in the peninsula of Alor (Kepala Burung). Also in Moru <51> and in the area which lies opposite to the capital Kalabahi on the other side of the bay. There, the language is called Bahasa Hamap. Lists chosen for presentation here are from Hamap and the eastern part of the peninsula. They share 90-98% of radical cognates. Samples from the western part of Kepala Burung do not show remarkable deviations.

There is a tradition that the ancestors of the Blagar speakers came from the Kabola area in the middle of the 19th century. This could be an explanation for the significantly high number of shared radical items. Note also Blagar's position on the coast, relatively close to Kabola. Another interesting fact is the high similarity in the numeral systems of both languages. According to my informants the languages are not mutually intelligible.

KELON

Ke is spoken in the south-west part of Alor, in Moru <51> and in Panggar <13> on Pantar. My data (Probur <56>, Halerman <57>) offered a shared cognation of 85% which points to two dialects. According to unconfirmed information the inhabitants of Halerman migrated from Pantar to Alor.

KAFOA

Ka is spoken by approximately 1,000 speakers in a small area in the Kelon region around Habolat <55> and in Matap <53>. Ke and Ka are not mutual intelligible.

KUI

Ku, and the 88% related Kiraman(g) are spoken on the South coast in the neighbourhood of Lerabaing <60> (Kui) and Buraga (Kui) and in the surroundings of Batulolong <65> and Sibera <66> (Kiramang). Moreover in the area around Moru <51>. Tradition says that the speakers originate from Atapupu (north coast of Timor). Capell (1943-1945) classified the language (Tetum) spoken in that area as Indonesian. This migration history seems not to be supported by the data available; a comparison of Capell's vocabulary with my material shows a few possible cognates only.

ABUI

A is spoken in a relatively large area in the western part of Alor. Two lists were used which show a 85% relationship. The author is aware of the fact that the material presented for this language is rather scanty. Additional smaller lists (*inter alia* from Kobola (north of Gendok <58>) and from a small village called Alakaman (north of Batulolong <65>)) reveal strong dialectal variation from the data offered here.

WOISIKA

W is spoken in the central part of Alor. The data available show 68-92% shared radical elements.

TANGLAPUI

Ta is spoken in the eastern part of Alor. The speakers of the other Alor languages consider it to be a difficult language which is quite different from the other ones.

KOLANA

Ko is spoken in the coastal area of east and south-east Alor. Settlements of Kolana speakers are found in Taramana <83> and Takala <81>. Tradition has it that the speakers originally came from Kisar and/or the eastern part of Timor. A comparison with my data on Kisar proves that Ko is not related to the Austronesian language spoken on that island. (See 7.1.)

5. CLASSIFICATION

The vocabulary list used for the classification of the languages was slightly different from the list presented below (Section 9.) and consisted of a collection of eighty-five items which included many

inalienables, personal pronouns, several numerals and a few verbs. Austronesian words, when recognized, have been excluded from the analysis.

In determining probable cognates a list of more than a hundred items was first inspected in order to establish similarities and dissimilarities in sound and meaning. In many cases reconstructions were posited, based on comparison, and the tentative soundlaws were formulated. However, it is obvious that the scanty material only provides us with the more trivial correspondences. Nevertheless this way of working turned out to be rather fruitful in recognizing the roots in the different languages and/or dialects. In this paper only the lexico-statistical results are given.

The classification as presented here is to be considered a very preliminary inventory. The author is well aware of the objections made against this method and agrees with the critics that structural criteria based on morphological and syntactic features must be taken into account. The author's familiarity with the structure of the Wosika language has proven of great value in studying the data of the other languages.

The classification is given as a sort of starting point, a frame of reference for more detailed (classificatory) work and may consequently be modified later when morphosyntactic data are available.

In classifying the languages the following percentages of shared radical cognates were generally adhered to:

- approximately 70-100% : dialects of the same language,
- 24% to approximately 70% : different languages of the same family.

It goes without saying that in addition to this (rather arbitrary) criterium the opinions of the informants have been given serious consideration. Especially in those instances where the figures were not very decisive - the no-man's-land between 60 and 70% - the judgement of the speakers on mutual intelligibility has been taken into account. For instance, based on the reaction of the natives, Retta on Pura (list 11) and Tereweng (list 14) are both considered to be dialects belonging to a language called Blagar, although both share 65% radical relationship only.

Table 3 shows the percentages of shared apparent and possible radical elements. The numbers 1-34 refer to the languages and dialects which were compared. See the key below:

LANGUAGE AND DIALECT KEY FOR CHART 3 AND WORDLISTS (SECTION 9)

PANTAR

Dialects		Languages
1. Kalondama	}	Lamma (L)
2. Mauta/Tubal		
3. Biangwala		
4. Deing	}	Tewa (T)
5. Madar		
6. Lebang		
7. Sargang		
8. -		Nedebang (N)
9. Bakalang	}	Blagar (B)
10. Limarahing (Pura)		
11. Retta (Pura)		
12. Retta (Ternate)		
13. Apuri (Pura)		
14. Tereweng		
15. Baranusa/Kabir		Alor (Al)

ALOR

16. Kalabahi		Alor (Al)
17. Pitumbang	}	Kabola (K)
18. Aimoli		
19. Hamap		
20. Probur	}	Kelon (Ke)
21. Halerman		
22. -		Kafoa (Ka)
23. Kui	}	Kui (Ku)
24. Kiramang		
25. Atimelang	}	Abui (A)
26. Makadai		
27. Letley	}	Woisika (W)
28. Woisika		
29. Pido I		
30. Pido II		
31. Langkuru		
32. Kolomana		
33. -		Tanglapui (Ta)
34. -		Kolana (Ko)

CHART 3
Percentages of shared radical elements

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1.	-																																	
2.	85	-																																
3.	82	90	-																															
4.	61	50	51	-																														
5.	50	42	42	68	-																													
6.	51	47	44	68	91	-																												
7.	51	51	45	80	82	87	-																											
8.	48	50	50	55	54	62	54	-																										
9.	48	51	45	48	50	50	55	51	-																									
10.	50	42	40	45	37	48	48	48	86	-																								
11.	40	40	42	37	37	42	42	44	65	85	-																							
12.	45	40	41	42	30	42	48	48	68	87	95	-																						
13.	50	42	40	45	37	48	48	48	86	100	85	87	-																					
14.	48	44	44	42	40	50	51	51	81	91	65	72	91	-																				
15.	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	-																			
16.	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	100	-																		
17.	35	35	37	38	28	40	40	41	56	70	56	62	70	63	<7	<7	-																	
18.	34	34	38	37	30	40	41	41	60	71	56	62	71	62	<7	<7	98	-																
19.	32	40	40	35	27	32	38	40	60	70	60	60	70	62	<7	<7	90	91	-															
20.	31	32	34	35	27	35	40	41	58	55	50	52	55	50	<7	<7	50	55	61	-														
21.	40	42	41	38	24	37	44	40	54	58	52	55	58	52	<7	<7	52	57	55	85	-													
22.	42	38	38	42	32	41	44	48	55	51	58	57	51	45	<7	<7	50	51	54	60	50	-												
23.	37	40	41	38	28	44	41	41	48	51	42	44	51	40	<7	<7	42	41	44	57	54	54	-											
24.	41	38	40	40	32	42	45	47	52	54	44	48	54	48	<7	<7	50	48	47	62	57	54	88	-										
25.	40	34	34	30	25	38	35	42	42	50	37	40	50	41	<7	<7	41	44	41	38	40	54	48	54	-									
26.	42	38	35	35	30	42	42	44	48	50	48	48	50	50	<7	<7	41	42	45	43	48	60	52	55	85	-								
27.	40	35	31	32	30	32	41	42	41	44	38	42	44	40	<7	<7	42	35	38	40	42	44	41	47	42	42	-							
28.	38	32	37	31	30	34	41	42	45	42	34	41	42	45	<7	<7	44	38	42	41	47	47	41	54	41	50	82	-						
29.	37	32	32	28	30	35	41	42	48	41	32	41	41	41	<7	<7	41	41	44	41	38	44	45	51	44	47	77	88	-					
30.	30	28	30	30	27	31	32	41	38	42	37	40	42	38	<7	<7	40	34	40	40	38	40	45	52	41	44	75	81	92	-				
31.	32	30	31	32	27	34	40	41	38	40	32	37	40	42	<7	<7	38	37	41	32	37	44	40	50	38	41	72	82	84	81	-			
32.	38	34	32	30	27	35	34	35	42	42	37	37	42	38	<7	<7	37	41	40	38	40	44	47	48	40	44	68	75	81	78	87	-		
33.	27	30	28	25	24	27	28	31	28	27	28	28	27	31	<7	<7	30	30	30	30	28	31	31	30	32	28	42	41	37	42	37	38	-	
34.	40	34	37	38	31	32	38	44	44	40	42	42	40	45	<7	<7	44	42	45	42	41	47	45	51	40	42	54	57	58	54	55	55	51	-

From the above chart we may conclude that the A/P languages are lexicostatistically related on the family level. They share 24-71% radical elements. A comparison of the Pantar languages themselves yields 30-62%, and a comparison between the Alor languages themselves ranges from 28-62%. The high shared lexical relationship between Blagar and the set of A languages is remarkable. The same holds for Kabola in comparison with the set of P languages, especially with Blagar (56-71%). The other P languages vary between 24 and 48% when compared with the A languages. A comparison of the A languages (with the exception of Kabola) with the P languages yields 24-58%. Tanglapui shows the lowest percentage: 24-31%.

In Chart 4, the ranges of shared percentages are given for each of the P languages in comparison with the set of A languages. The same has been done for each A language in its comparison with the set of P languages:

CHART 4: RANGE OF PERCENTAGES

P A N T A R	B N T L	ALOR
		27-71
		31-48
		24-45
		27-42

A L O R	K Ke Ka Ku A W Ta Ko	PANTAR
		27-71
		24-58
		32-58
		28-54
		25-50
		27-48
		24-31
		31-45

6. TYPOLOGICAL AFFINITIES

6.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE PREFIXES

The A/P languages show two noun classes: those which occur with obligatory possession marking prefixes added to the noun denoting the object possessed and those which do not. These inalienabilia seem to be restricted to kinship nouns and bodyparts.

The person/number indicators in forms such as e.g., the personal pronouns, subject (and/or object) marking prefixes and possessive prefixes show a remarkable similarity in the Alor-Pantar language family. Most languages seem to possess separate forms indicating, 1 sg., 2 sg., 3 sg., 1 pl. incl., 1 plur. excl., 2 pl., 3 pl.. Up until now no grammatical gender distinction has been found. In Ke, B, Ka and W an

opposition dual versus plural is attested. Ko lacks the opposition inclusive versus exclusive.

Woisika, Lamma (?), Kafoa and Kui show an opposition paucal versus non-paucal. In addition to the indicators given in Chart 5, Blagar offers two interesting prefixes: s- indicating indefinite forms (used with nouns indicating human beings) and t- for definite forms (objects known to speaker and hearer). In several languages distinction of number is absent in the third person (Ko, Ta, W, (Pido), A, Ku). When it is necessary to mark the plural, constructions are used such as:

W 'almakan kar''i wɔb'aa <people-many house build> 'they build a house'
A hɛl'ɔku <he/she + many/manyfold> 'they'.

In Chart 5 the person/number indicators of several A/P languages (and dialects) have been set out:

CHART 5: PERSON/NUMBER INDICATORS

Language/ Dialect	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	3 pl.	1 pl.			2 pl.
					incl.		excl.	
					pauc.	non-p.		
L	n	(h)∅	g	gi	ti	pi	ni	(h)i
B (Bak.)	n	∅	g	gi		pi	ni	i
B (Apu.)	n	∅	ʔ	ʔi(y)		pi	ni	yi
K	n	∅	ʔ,∅ ²	s'ipi ʔ		pi/t ¹	ni	(h)yi
Ke	n	∅	g	'ini gi		pi/t ^{1,3}	ni ³	g ³
Ka	(ni)n ⁴	∅	(gi)g ^{4,5}	'amage	pite ⁶	ped	ni	y ⁶
Ku	n	∅		g	t	pi	nyi	ji
A	n	∅	d,h ⁷	hɛl'ɔku		pi	ni	ri(di)
W (Wo.)	n	∅		g/y ⁸	t ⁹	si ⁹	ni ⁹	i ⁹
W (Pi.)	n	∅		g/y ⁸	t	si	ni	iy
Ta	n/ŋ ¹⁰	ɣ(?)		g		p	n	y
Ko	n	∅		g			t	y

1. There does not seem to be a semantic difference: some words take t, others pl.
2. Pitumb.: ʔ (subject marker, object marker, possessive prefix), Aimoli, Hamap: ʔ (object marker, possessive prefix), s (subject marker), Mali: ∅ (object marker, possessive prefix), di (subject marker).
3. Dual forms are pɛ, ŋɛ, ɛɣɛ.

4. In the singular, reduplication occurs.
5. Subject marker is α .
6. Dual forms are $p'\epsilon l(te)$, $niy'\epsilon l(te)$, $y\epsilon l$.
7. Atim.: d (subject marker), h (object marker possessive prefix); Mak.: d/g (subject marker), h (object marker possessive prefix).
8. Free variation. Wo. shows a variant in $(g)w$.
9. The W dual forms are illustrated in the paradigm below.
10. Positionally conditioned.

Commentary on Chart 5

The first person singular and the first person plural exclusive are marked by n . The second person singular and the second person plural are marked by \emptyset .

The third singular and plural forms are almost always distinguished by a voiced back (velar or glottal) stop. The first person plural inclusive forms are marked by a voiceless front (bilabial or (alveo)-dental stop or fricative. As a whole the opposition plural versus singular is indicated by the relevant presence of the resonants i or y .

6.2. VERB STRUCTURE

At this stage of the investigation not much can be said about the verb and its structure. As a characteristic feature of the A/P languages I found in all instances free subject pronouns preceding the verb complex and bound prefixed (in)direct object markers. In a number of languages the subject (noun or pronoun) and/or the object (noun) are cross-referenced (in that order) by means of bound person markers before the verb stem (see Section 9, Wordlists).

In several languages, mood, tense and aspect are indicated by affixation. I restrict myself to a few samples from Woisika:

1. $nagaw'\epsilon l$ *I wash him, I am washing him*
 n subject marker (1 sg.)
 α indicative marker
 ga object marker (3 sg./pl.)
 $w\epsilon l$ verb root
 \emptyset imperfect aspect marker (unmarked for tense)
2. $nagaw'\epsilon lma$ *I washed him, I have been washing him, I was washing him*
 ma past tense marker
3. $nagaw'\epsilon llayma$ *I have washed him (completely)*
 lay perfect aspect marker

4. *nagaw'elte I will wash him presently*
te immediate future marker
5. *nagaw'elsi I will wash him*
si future marker
6. *negaw'eI I should like to/want to wash him*
e optative marker
7. *gaw'eli(ŋda)! Wash him!*
i polite imperative marker (2 sg./pl.)
ŋda abrupt imperative marker
8. *nam'igawelma I washed him several times/I have been washing him*
several times/repeatedly
mi frequentative marker
9. *nem'igawelma I wanted to wash him repeatedly*
10. *natogaw'elma I have been washing them all together/I washed them*
all together
to object plural marker plus approximately together/at the same time
11. *nagaw'eldiya I wash him continuously*
di durative aspect marker
ya prominence peak marker
12. *nagaw'elsilowkaŋ I might wash him*
low intention marker (?)
kaŋ contrary-to-fact marker
13. *nagaw'ellaytehbo I will first wash him (completely) and then...*
bo co-ordinating connective
14. *agaw'ellayŋpi? Did you wash him completely?*
ø subject marker (2 sg.)
ŋ past tense marker
pi question marker (expected answer is unpredictable)
15. A regular verb paradigm:
ganaw'eI he is washing me <he me wash>
gaaw'eI he is washing you (sg.) <he you wash>
gayaw'eI he is washing him/her/it/them
gasiw'eI he is washing all of us (pl. inclusive, non-paucal)
gasinn'oksiw'eI he is washing both of us (du. inclusive, non-paucal)
gataw'eI he is washing us (pl. inclusive, paucal)
gatann'oktaw'eI he is washing both of us (du. inclusive, paucal)
ganiw'eI he is washing us (pl. exclusive)
ganinn'okniw'eI he is washing both of us (du. exclusive)
gaiw'eI he is washing you (pl.)

gáinn'ɔkiw'ɛl *he is washing both of you (du.)*
 gagann'ɔkgaw'ɛl *he is washing both of them (du.).*

6.3. THE GENITIVE CONSTRUCTION

All A/P languages show the so-called reversed genitive construction (see Capell 1943-45:3, 32).

The third person singular possessive suffixes are often used to express a genitive relationship between two nouns, e.g.: W n'owkɔ yɛkad'i <my mother her house>. However, juxtaposition is used too. Compare 11/7 n'ɛŋdʒal <my eye water> with 12/7 n'eyŋ gadʒial <my eye its water>. The absence of the g- element can possibly be explained by the fact that often a difference is felt between alienable and non-alienable elements. In the latter case the suffix is lost (or facultative), however it must be added again when the non-alienable word is used without the governing (preceding) noun: W at'ey lab'uta <bird wing> but gelab'uta <its wing>. On the other hand, I have the impression that in Woisika at'ey lab'uta is chosen for a more general use, whereas at'ey gelab'uta is used when the attention is focused on a particular bird (and/or its wing). Below I offer a few instances of these third person prefix constructions:

- Ko ap'i gey'is <fish its meat>
 K tʰum'ɔ ʔob'aŋ <the old (man) his house>
 buy ʔɔh'ir/buy h'ir <pig its meat/pig meat>
 B n'iiwa gɛm'a <my mother her house>
 te g'ahi <the tree its fruit>
 Ku at'ey gat'an <tree its branch>
 L h'awuŋ 'gammi <breast its nose>
 Ka niy'ay giw'ɛl lut'ay <my mother her child male>
 Ke (Gendok) nɔy geg'ik- ol <my mother her relative female>
 A kaliy'ɛta hef'alaʔ <the old man/woman his/her house>
 Ta sakud'uwa gɪs'uuka <the old man his house>
 Pi s'akbu gɛs'ɔ(w) <the old man his house>

6.4. COUNTING SYSTEMS

The following two facts seem to me worth mentioning here:
 a) the majority of the A/P numerals (with the exception of the Alor language) is non-Austronesian, b) several different systems of numeration are attested. So far, I have not found any gender distinction or an animate versus non-animate opposition. In W however, traces of a classificatory system have been encountered.

The Alor language has a decimal system. It borrowed, however, the form for 'ten' from its neighbouring languages: kar-. The other languages show an imperfect decimal, or more exact, a modified quinary system. The form for 'three' seems to be borrowed in most cases (L, T, N, B, K, Ke, Ta, Ko) from Austronesian. The remaining lower numerals (one, two, four, five) are expressed by separate non-Austronesian basic elements and are attested in easily recognizable forms in all languages. An exception must be made for Ta and Ko which offer 2×2 (?) for 'four'. In nearly all non-Austronesian A/P languages 'five' is possibly expressed by a root meaning *tooth* (compare item 18 in the Wordlists)⁷.

'Six' is sometimes composed of $5 + 1$, (L, W, Ta, Ko), however, a separate form always beginning with *t-* appears in N, T, B, K, Ke, Ka, Ku, A and in the Kolomana variant of W (list 32).

In almost all languages 'seven' is analyzed as $5 + 2$. However, B, K, Ke, Ka show $4 + 4$ (?). In L, T, N, A, W, Ta and Ko, 'eight' is a combination of $5 + 3$, in B, K, Ke (list 20), Ka 4×2 (?) is used and in Ke (list 21) and Ku 2×4 (?) appears. In L 'nine' is expressed by *one-hand* (?), $5 + 4$ is attested in T, N, Ke (list 21), Ku, A and W. In B, K, Ke (list 20) (?) we find $4 \times 2 + 1$ (?) and in the eastern languages, Ta and Ko, $5 + 2 \times 2$ (?). Ka offers a separate form combined with the numeral 'one': *tik'aynuku* (*foot-one* (?) compare wordlists 23/27, 24/27, 25/27, 26/27). With exception of W (lists 28-32), Ta and Ko, all languages offer the same basis form for 'ten', even the Alor language. The three languages just mentioned (except W 27) share a totally different form: see lists.

The Pantar group and the Kabola language borrowed the word for 'hundred' from Indonesian; all other languages except the Alor language show quite similar forms all based on a root *asaka*.

The word for 'thousand' is borrowed from Indonesian, however, T (Deing) offers *s'alaknuk-*.

The essentials of the tentative analysis given above are summed up here:

CHART 6: COUNTING SYSTEMS

Languages/Dialects													
	L	N, T	B,K	Ke		Ka	Ku	A	W			Ta	Ko
				20	21				32	28	27		
1													
2													
3	Austronesian											Austr.	
4												2x2 ?	
5	tooth												
6	5+1	t-							5+1				
7	5+2		4+3 ?					5+2					
8	5+3		4+2 ?		2x4 ?		4x2 ?		2x4 ?		5+3		
9	hand	5+4	4x2+1 ?		5+4		foot ?		5+4			5+2x2 ?	
10	Kar								Atak		Kar	Atak	
100	Austronesian												

7. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER LANGUAGES

As early as 1940 Nicolspeyer suggested that Abui does belong to the so-called non-Austronesian languages. Capell (1943-45) proved that several languages spoken in Portuguese Timor (Makasai, Buna?) are non-Austronesian and that one language spoken on Kisar (Oirata, de Josselin de Jong 1937) is genetically related to Makasai. Cowan (1965) proved that Makasai and Oirata are related to Buna? (Capell 1943-35, Berthe 1959, 1963, 1972) on the one hand, and that all three of them show similarities to four Vogelkop languages (Irian Jaya) on the other hand. These Irian languages which belong to the West Papuan phylum (southern group) are: Jahadian, Konda, Kampong Baru and Puragi (see also Cowan 1953). Greenberg (1971) renewed Nicolspeyer's statement and linked the Abui language with the non-Austronesian Timor language Buna?. Wurm did the same (1971). Watuseke (1973) concludes that most items in his wordlist are non-Austronesian and Anceaux (1973) confirms this view.

I agree with the above mentioned authors and add that (with the exception of the Alor language (see Map 2) the Pantar-Alor languages are lexicostatistically related (24-71% shared radical cognates).

Moreover, I have shown that they share a number of morphosyntactic and lexical features which I would call non-Austronesian and which link them up with the Timor and Papuan languages just mentioned.

The majority of the lexical items in my material is non-Austronesian. It is not related to the (neighbouring) Austronesian languages, e.g. Solor, Kisar, Timor, but to the non-Austronesian, Makasai, Oirata and Buna? (see below).

The A/P languages show a system of combined person and number indicators in the pronouns, (subject and/or object markers) and the possessive prefixes which agrees closely with the non-Austronesian Timor languages and (in the singular) with the Bird's Head languages (Section 7.1, 7.2.).

The occurrence in the A/P languages of an obligatory set of possessive prefixes in words which denote family relations and bodyparts points to Cowan's West Papuan Phylum. The A/P languages show preference for the order S-O-V in transitive sentences which has also been found to be the case in the non-Austronesian Timor and Bird's Head languages. All A/P languages show the so-called reversed genitive construction; the same holds for the non-Austronesian Timor and Bird's Head languages.

7.1. TIMOR LANGUAGES

The lexical relationship between the Timor languages (Buna?, Makasai and the closely related Kisar language (Oirata) and the A/P group becomes evident when we compare items (lists 35, 36) from the material presented by Capell (1943-45), Berthe (1959), Cowan (1965) and de Josselin de Jong (1937) with our data. We arrive at the following percentage figures of shared probably radical elements⁸, set out in Chart 7.

CHART 7: PERCENTAGES OF SHARED COGNATES WITH TIMOR LANGUAGES

	Buna?	Makasai
Ko	28	42
Ta	16	40
W	21-28	32-40
A	16-21	40-42
Ku	28-30	40-42
Ka	16	42
Ke	23-28	32-40
K	19-21	34
Al	<4	<7
B	21-26	35-37
N	20	30
T	23	37-40
L	21-23	30-35

A comparison between each Timor language with the separate sets of Alor languages and Pantar languages shows: Buna? -A group 16-28%, Buna? -P group 16-26%. Makasai -A group 32-42%, Makasai -P group 30-40%.

The tradition that the Kolana language originates from Timor and/or Kisar is not denied by these figures. Makasai seems to be more closely related to the A/P languages than Buna?.

Other evidence for the genetic relationship between the Timor and A/P group is found in the similarity of the person/number indicators (compare Chart 8 with Chart 6).

CHART 8: PERSON/NUMBER INDICATORS IN TIMOR LANGUAGES

	Buna?	Oirata	Makasai
1 sg.	n-	n	ani (=n)
2 sg.	Ø	Ø, v	ai (=Ø)
3 sg.	g-, h-	ue, u, i	gi
1 pl. incl.	i-*	p	f
1 pl. excl.	nei	in	ini
2 pl.	ei	ii	i
3 pl.	g-, hala? i-	waye	era

* Buna? shows a t- form indicating 'reciprocity'.

7.2. BIRD'S HEAD LANGUAGES (IRIAN JAYA)

Cowan based the relationship of the above mentioned Timor languages and some Bird's Head languages mainly on the similarity between some of the pronouns. Based on the scanty material provided in Cowan (1953, 1960 and 1965), the following person/number indicators are interesting in view of a comparison with the A/P languages:

CHART 9: PERSON/NUMBER INDICATORS IN BIRD'S HEAD LANGUAGES

	Konda	Jahadian	Kamp. Baru	Puragi
1 sg.	n	n	n	n
2 sg.	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
3 sg.	b, g	w, g	w, nd	nd

Lexical Evidence. In the above mentioned papers published by Cowan I found only twenty-one Jahadian words, twenty Konda words, twenty Kampong Baru words and nineteen words from Puragi. A comparison with the Alor/Pantar group and the Timor group resulted in the following cognates:

A/P - T - IJ: *moon, fire/firewood, belly, water, bird, to eat, tooth, house, blood, one.*

A/P - IJ : *mouth, to drink.*

moon (item 51) Konda *suro*, Jahadian *huro*.

See lists: 1-14, 17-24, 28-32, 34-36.

fire/firewood (?) (item 39) Konda *učua*, *učia*, Jahadian *tua*.

See lists: 1-14, 20-36.

belly (item 23) Konda *toro*, Jahadian *tor*.

See lists: 4-14, 17-19, 22, 25-30, 33 (?), 34, 35 (?), 36.

water (item 34) Jahadian *hède*, *hode*, Kampong Baru *sa'u* (?).

See lists: 1-14, 17-36.

bird (?) (item 47) Jahadian *à*.

See lists: 1-8, 23-25, 27-34, 36.

to eat (item 57) Konda *no(o)*, Jahadian *no*, Kampong Baru *ning*, Puragi *ning*.

See lists: 1-9, 14, 23 (?), 24-27, 33 (?), 36.

to drink (item 58) Konda *no(o)*, Jahadian *no*.

See lists: 9-14, 17-21, 23, 24, 27-34.

tooth (item 18) Kampong Baru (*ere*) *sino*, Konda *wèsi* 'head', Jahadian *wèhè* 'head'.

See lists: 1-6, 7 (?), 8-14, 17-27, 28-31 (?), 33 (?), 34, 36.

mouth (item 12) Konda pa, Jahadian pa, Puragi aiba.

See lists: 1-3, 5, 6, 8-10, 13, 14, 22-26, 28-32.

house (item 38) Konda oba, Jahadian ò.

See lists: 4-7, 10, 13, 14, 20-24, 36.

one (item 62) Kampong Baru onate, Puragi moonada.

See lists: 1-14, 17-36.

blood (item 79) Jahadian wà, Konda uwa.

See lists: 1-34, 36.

to come (item 83) Jahadian a-mo!, Konda imoro!

See lists: 1-4, 6-8, 11-14, 17, 19-21, 23-28, 32-36.

to go (item 91) Puragi oweira!, Konda uworo!, Kampong Baru owe!

See lists: 1, 27-28, 30, 34.

8. CONCLUSION

With the exception of the Alor language, the languages spoken on Alor and Pantar are related with the non-Austronesian languages in Timor. The material provided in Section 7 offers evidence for the validity of the hypothesis concerning a relationship of these languages with Konda, Jahadian, Kampong Baru, Puragi (Bird's Head (Vogelkop) Irian Jaya): The Alor-Pantar languages form a closely related group within Cowan's West Papuan Phylum.⁹

9. WORD LISTS¹⁰

ENGLISH

1. <i>body</i>	40. <i>fish</i>	79. <i>blood</i>
2. <i>head</i>	41. <i>garden</i>	80. <i>bone</i>
3. <i>forehead</i>	42. <i>fence</i>	81. <i>cloud</i>
4. <i>hair</i>	43. <i>banana (fruit)</i>	82. <i>cold</i>
5. <i>ear</i>	44. <i>tree/wood</i>	83. <i>to come</i>
6. <i>eye</i>	45. <i>animal</i>	84. <i>dead/to die</i>
7. <i>tear</i>	46. <i>chicken</i>	85. <i>dog</i>
8. <i>nose</i>	47. <i>bird</i>	86. <i>dry</i>
9. <i>nostril</i>	48. <i>egg</i>	87. <i>to fly</i>
10. <i>mucus</i>	49. <i>pig</i>	88. <i>housefly</i>
11. <i>cheek</i>	50. <i>sun</i>	89. <i>fruit</i>
12. <i>mouth</i>	51. <i>moon</i>	90. <i>to give</i>
13. <i>lip</i>	52. <i>rain</i>	91. <i>to go</i>
14. <i>oral cavity</i>	53. <i>island</i>	92. <i>good</i>
15. <i>voice</i>	54. <i>mountain</i>	93. <i>fat/grease</i>
16. <i>language</i>	55. <i>stone</i>	94. <i>ground</i>
17. <i>tongue</i>	56. <i>rice (husked/in field)</i>	95. <i>knee</i>
18. <i>tooth</i>	57. <i>to eat</i>	96. <i>leaf</i>
19. <i>chin</i>	58. <i>to drink</i>	97. <i>long</i>
20. <i>neck</i>	59. <i>to sit</i>	98. <i>louse</i>
21. <i>chest</i>	60. <i>to sleep</i>	99. <i>meat</i>
22. <i>breasts</i>	61. <i>to beat</i>	100. <i>nail/claw</i>
23. <i>stomach</i>	62. <i>one</i>	101. <i>new</i>
24. <i>navel</i>	63. <i>two</i>	102. <i>night</i>
25. <i>back</i>	64. <i>three</i>	103. <i>path</i>
26. <i>shoulder</i>	65. <i>four</i>	104. <i>red</i>
27. <i>leg/foot</i>	66. <i>five</i>	105. <i>root</i>
28. <i>hand/arm</i>	67. <i>six</i>	106. <i>sand</i>
29. <i>skin</i>	68. <i>seven</i>	107. <i>to see</i>
30. <i>name</i>	69. <i>eight</i>	108. <i>small</i>
31. <i>man/male</i>	70. <i>nine</i>	109. <i>smoke</i>
32. <i>woman/female</i>	71. <i>ten</i>	110. <i>to stand</i>
33. <i>child</i>	72. <i>twenty</i>	111. <i>star</i>
34. <i>water</i>	73. <i>one hundred</i>	112. <i>warm</i>
35. <i>father</i>	74. <i>two hundred</i>	113. <i>white</i>
36. <i>mother</i>	75. <i>thousand</i>	114. <i>wind</i>
37. <i>friend</i>	76. <i>ashes</i>	115. <i>I see the snake</i>
38. <i>house</i>	77. <i>big</i>	116. <i>the snake sees me</i>
39. <i>fire/firewood</i>	78. <i>black</i>	117. <i>snake</i>

BAHASA INDONESIA

1. badan	40. ikan	79. darah
2. kepala	41. kebon	80. tulang
3. testa/dahi	42. pagar	81. awan
4. rambut	43. pisang	82. dingin
5. telinga	44. pohon/kayu	83. datang
6. mata	45. binatang	84. mati/meninggal
7. air mata	46. ayam	85. anjing
8. hidung	47. burung	86. kering
9. lobang hidung	48. telur	87. terbang
10. ingus	49. babi	88. lalat
11. pipi	50. matahari	89. buah
12. mulut	51. bulan	90. memberikan
13. bibir	52. hujan	91. pergi
14. dalam mulut	53. pulau	92. baik
15. suara	54. gunung	93. gemuk
16. bahasa	55. batu	94. tanah
17. lidah	56. beras/padi	95. lutut
18. gigi	57. makan	96. daun
19. dagu	58. minum	97. panjang
20. leher	59. duduk	98. kutu
21. dada	60. tidur	99. daging
22. susu	61. pukul	100. kuku
23. perut	62. satu	101. baru
24. pusat	63. dua	102. malam
25. belakang	64. tiga	103. jalan
26. bahu	65. empat	104. merah
27. kaki	66. lima	105. akar
28. tangan	67. enam	106. pasir
29. kulit	68. tujuh	107. lihat
30. nama	69. delapan	108. kecil
31. laki-laki	70. sembilan	109. asap
32. perempuan	71. sepuluh	110. berdiri
33. anak	72. duapuluh	111. bintang
34. air	73. seratus	112. panas
35. bapak	74. duaratus	113. putih
36. ibu	75. seribu	114. angin
37. kawan	76. abu	115. saya lihat ular
38. rumah	77. besar	116. ular lihat saya
39. api/kayu bakar	78. hitam	117. ular

1. LAMMA (KALONDAMA)

1. n'abuka	40. k'ε?ε/h'apu	79. way
2. na?αũŋk'u	41. b'unni	80. k'a'a
3. nas'ulku	42. p'agar	81. b'unai
4. na?ãŋw'aya	43. magg'ul	82. d'agga
5. n'auwal	44. utt'u	83. ma
6. nay'iti	45. bin'atan	84. h'inna
7. hina?'aw	46. s'eyku	85. y'abbal
8. n'ammi	47. har'al	86. s'isa
9. n'ammib'αqa	48. t'akul	87. h'ilan
10. k'uuka	49. bay	88. h'ubbul
11. nutt'al	50. ũw'as'	89. h'issa?
12. nay	51. whul	90. nan g'ina (<i>I give him</i>)
13. n'elas	52. h'ayya	91. wa
14. nayg'awmal	53. mɔɔ	92. 'akku
15. n'amma	54. k'ukka	93. 'ɔra
16. nab'er	55. (ũ)wh'al	94. mɔɔ
17. nal'ebul	56. m'arub'αqa	95. n'awta 'ukka
18. nus'ing	57. na	96. w'aya
19. n'awar	58. ba?'ay	97. t'εena
20. n'ebal	59. miss'	98. h'amin
21. n'εera	60. ti?'ãŋ	99. k'ε?i
22. h'awun	61. kawŋ	100. k'usi
23. n'ɔɔli	62. n'ukku	101. sub'a'a
24. nat'u'a	63. hal'aku	102. 'uŋme
25. n'awru	64. t'iga	103. ya
26. nam'αqar	65. ut'uh	104. 'ija/'iya
27. n'awta	66. y'essin	105. harr
28. n'attan	67. hiss'n'aku	106. s'u'urr
29. nak'uli	68. b'eltãl'aku	107. n'aka
30. n'amal	69. b'eltiga	108. k'isan
31. h'ammu	70. n'ukut'anan	109. b'unna
32. ?ew	71. kaln'uku	110. n'atta
33. n'uqqal	72. kal'aku	111. hibbi
34. hil'a	73. r'atu	112. t'ukka
35. n'iba	74. r'atuh'al'aku	113. m'εeka
36. niy'aw(h)	75. r'ibu	114. dag'en
37. w'aqqal	76. d'aggun	115. nan d'uwan gin'aka
38. bal'a	77. 'ɔra	116. d'uwan garjin'aka
39. ar'a	78. 'ena	117. d'uwan

2. LAMMA (MAUTA/TUBAL)

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. náb'uka | 40. k'ε?ε | 79. way |
| 2. na? 'ũŋki | 41. b'unni | 80. k'ε?ε |
| 3. nassak'i | 42. p'agar | 81. 'unnas |
| 4. na?ũŋw'aya | 43. m'aggi | 82. m'aba |
| 5. nauwew'aya | 44. y'attu | 83. mā |
| 6. næyt'i | 45. bin'atan | 84. h'inna |
| 7. næyt'ian'õ | 46. suw'aki | 85. j'abbe |
| 8. namak'ow | 47. harr'ε | 86. s'iisa |
| 9. namat'u?iŋ | 48. r'εeku | 87. h'iilan |
| 10. namakãr'ɔ | 49. bay | 88. h'ibi |
| 11. n'awär | 50. was | 89. h'issa |
| 12. næy | 51. hii | 90. nan m'agani (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nal'εpk'illi | 52. hay'a | 91. si |
| 14. næyg'ɔmε | 53. pɔr | 92. akk'u |
| 15. n'amma s'idida? | 54. k'ukka | 93. akk'u/kaw'ata |
| 16. nayb'iran | 55. auuw'eh | 94. mɔɔ |
| 17. nal'ebu | 56. h'allahab'ɔɔga | 95. 'ukka |
| 18. naw'asiŋ | 57. na | 96. w'aya |
| 19. n'awark'ε?ε | 58. bay | 97. t'ena |
| 20. n'eba | 59. m'isŋ | 98. h'ammin |
| 21. na?'a | 60. t'i?an | 99. k'ε?ε |
| 22. n'ayan | 61. w'akkan | 100. k'usi |
| 23. nab'ux | 62. han'uku | 101. sab'i?a |
| 24. nitɔ?h'ε | 63. hal'aku | 102. 'irpatta (<i>p'atta=dark</i>) |
| 25. naruk'ε?ε | 64. at'iga | 103. l'amar |
| 26. nam'akar | 65. at'u | 104. 'i?a |
| 27. nawt'a(h) | 66. y'asiŋ | 105. arr |
| 28. natt'an | 67. s(ə)n'akun | 106. s'i?ir |
| 29. næyŋk'ili | 68. be(α)l'aku | 107. n'ekar |
| 30. nayn'inu | 69. bet'iga | 108. k'alla |
| 31. h'ammuk'allā | 70. (h)ɔnukt'annan | 109. ban'ɔkan |
| 32. euwb'aha | 71. kenn'uku | 110. nat'ar |
| 33. neynaw'ake | 72. kel'aku | 111. 'ibbi |
| 34. hal'ee | 73. har'atu | 112. taw'akka |
| 35. n'isar | 74. ratul'aku | 113. m'εeka |
| 36. niw | 75. har'ibu | 114. dag'it |
| 37. nayw'akke | 76. m'ɔbɔɔ | 115. nan d'uwan gan'ekar |
| 38. ball'a | 77. 'ara | 116. d'uwan nan'ekar |
| 39. ra | 78. 'ana | 117. d'uwan |

3. LAMMA (BIANGWALA)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. nab'uka | 40. hap | 79. way |
| 2. na?'āwŋki | 41. b'unni | 80. n'εŋkε'ε/n'εŋqa'al |
| 3. nass'iki | 42. th'araŋ | 81. 'unas |
| 4. na?'ōŋw'aya | 43. m'aggi | 82. m'aba/d'agga |
| 5. naw'ε(waya) | 44. y'attu | 83. ma |
| 6. n'ayti | 45. - | 84. h'inna |
| 7. han'aw | 46. s'oki | 85. yab'ε' |
| 8. nammak'aw | 47. ar'ε | 86. s'isa |
| 9. nammāt?'uŋ | 48. r'eku | 87. h'ilan |
| 10. nammakā'r'o | 49. b'ayŋ | 88. h'ibbi |
| 11. n'awar | 50. wess | 89. h'isa |
| 12. n'ayi | 51. hii | 90. nayŋ ma gan'ii (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nel'epk'ili | 52. hay'a | 91. si, yeŋ |
| 14. nam'iki | 53. k'ukka | 92. 'akku |
| 15. n'amma | 54. b'akkur | 93. 'akku/kaw'ata |
| 16. ber/b'ira | 55. ha'uwe | 94. moo |
| 17. nalebdal'a'a | 56. h'alab'oka/h'ala | 95. na'uta 'ukka |
| 18. naw'asiŋ | 57. na | 96. w'aya |
| 19. n'awar | 58. ba?'ay | 97. t'εna |
| 20. n'εba | 59. m'ising | 98. h'ammin |
| 21. n'a'a | 60. t'ian | 99. k'ε'ε |
| 22. haŋ | 61. kaŋ | 100. k'usi |
| 23. n'abbu | 62. han'uku | 101. sab'i'a |
| 24. nit'ue | 63. hal'aku | 102. irp'atta |
| 25. naūr'uke'ε | 64. at'iga | 103. ya |
| 26. nam'akar | 65. at'uu | 104. 'i'a |
| 27. n'au'ta | 66. y'asiŋ | 105. harr |
| 28. n'attan | 67. hisn'akuŋ | 106. s'i'ir |
| 29. k'illi | 68. betal'aku | 107. n'εka |
| 30. n'inu | 69. bet'iga | 108. k'ala/k'isan |
| 31. h'amu | 70. hanukt'anar | 109. b'una |
| 32. 'eu | 71. ken'uku | 110. nat'arr |
| 33. w'akke | 72. kell'aku | 111. h'ibi |
| 34. hal'ii | 73. r'atu(n'uku)/r'atu('ye) | 112. ar'uga/taw'akka |
| 35. n'issar | 74. r'atuh'al'aku | 113. m'oka |
| 36. n'iyu(h) | 75. ribun'uku/ribuy'e | 114. dag'iŋ |
| 37. t'alle | 76. m'oboro | 115. nar d'uwan gan'eka |
| 38. bāl'a | 77. 'ara | 116. d'uwan nan'eka |
| 39. har'a | 78. 'ana | 117. d'uwan |

4. TEWA (DEING)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. nɔb'ak- | 40. haf | 79. way |
| 2. naʔaŋk'uɪ | 41. mah'ar | 80. kirr |
| 3. n'eytükü | 42. n'atɛr | 81. uun'is |
| 4. naʔaŋw'a | 43. m'age | 82. kaʔ'iyaw |
| 5. nɔw'arwaʔ | 44. tay | 83. maa |
| 6. n'eyɪtu | 45. - | 84. min |
| 7. neytkaʔ'ar | 46. sah'aʔ | 85. ʃɔw'arr |
| 8. nɔm'inqbul | 47. dal | 86. siis |
| 9. nɔmiŋb'aaq | 48. t'agʔɛ | 87. jir'aŋ |
| 10. nɔmiŋkx'ur | 49. bay | 88. w'ubir |
| 11. nɔradg'aŋ | 50. war | 89. yis' |
| 12. nɔh'ɔ-ɔ | 51. wur | 90. naŋ mag'iyen (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. naʔart'ub- | 52. hal | 91. yaʔ |
| 14. nɔh'ɔsbɔak- | 53. pɔrr | 92. qx'aʔaw |
| 15. nɔm'ax | 54. kʔukʔm'ɔguŋ | 93. 'uuwad./k'ɔut |
| 16. natɛr'a | 55. (ü)w'ar | 94. mux |
| 17. n'ɛleh | 56. rahb'ax/har'a | 95. kuʔ |
| 18. nɔw'asan | 57. nɔ | 96. 'uwaʔ |
| 19. nɔhɔw'ir | 58. ɔw'a | 97. t'iyen |
| 20. n'ɛweh | 59. miss' | 98. k'uan |
| 21. neq'al | 60. tiʔ | 99. d'aŋin |
| 22. nɔh'aŋ | 61. puss | 100. k'upit |
| 23. nɛt'aʔ | 62. nuk | 101. zib |
| 24. nɛt'ay | 63. ral | 102. bees |
| 25. nes'iban | 64. tig | 103. w'utir (<i>path</i>)/tɔr (<i>road</i>) |
| 26. nɛm'ɔqɛr | 65. ut | 104. iiʔ |
| 27. new'at- | 66. ʃs'an | 105. rrak |
| 28. n'attan | 67. tɛl'aʔan | 106. 'ɔlis' |
| 29. nak'uwa | 68. juwɔsɔr'ak- | 107. bil/r'akɔr |
| 30. nal'ud | 69. saŋt'ig | 108. kɔn'ɔɔŋ |
| 31. m'assir | 70. saŋ'ut | 109. buun |
| 32. ɔmak'k'ɛr | 71. qarn'uk- | 110. tɔas |
| 33. nɔwukʔ'ɛ | 72. qarr'ak- | 111. yif |
| 34. jir | 73. ratun'uk- | 112. ɔɔx |
| 35. n'ɔwü | 74. ratur'ak- | 113. miy'ak- |
| 36. nɔx'ay | 75. s'alaknuk- | 114. mɔx'i-in |
| 37. nɔb'ib- | 76. dam'ann | 115. naŋ d'ɔmma gɔr'akɔr |
| 38. beh | 77. 'uuwad | 116. d'ɔmA nɔr'akɔr |
| 39. arr | 78. qx'aʔan | 117. d'ama |

5. TEWA (MADAR)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. nab'ak | 40. hæf | 79. way |
| 2. nɔʔ'ɔŋkul | 41. meh'ær | 80. naʔ'an'kir |
| 3. nes'ikir | 42. 'uwa | 81. man'aʔab |
| 4. nɔʔ'ɔnwa | 43. mɔh'uyŋ | 82. irqxiʔ'aw |
| 5. nuw'arwa | 44. tay | 83. dα |
| 6. n'etbag | 45. - | 84. m'ina |
| 7. n''ε-εtkαʔ'ar | 46. seh'aʔ | 85. yeb'ar |
| 8. nef'inbui | 47. day | 86. s'is |
| 9. nef'inbak | 48. tɔɔf | 87. yir'an |
| 10. nef'inkur | 49. bay | 88. hub,'ar |
| 11. nαfah'uyer | 50. uw'arg''et- | 89. yiss |
| 12. nα-ab'ak | 51. wur | 90. n'amα mah'ɔŋ (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. ne-ertub'an | 52. hɪl | 91. gi |
| 14. nα-ab'ak | 53. iid | 92. kau |
| 15. nα-as'i | 54. yeh'ɪ | 93. kut/tam'α |
| 16. natär'awu | 55. warr | 94. mɔh'ɔʔ |
| 17. nαf'ili | 56. rax | 95. nab,'atgu |
| 18. nus'anbaŋ | 57. 'inah | 96. wa |
| 19. n''awusäb'αʔ | 58. uf'aʔ | 97. tiy'an |
| 20. nεt'ahēkir | 59. mey'is | 98. kow'an |
| 21. neb'ɔg | 60. ti | 99. d'agɪŋ/hum'an |
| 22. nah'am | 61. pur'as | 100. kur'ass |
| 23. nεt'ɔʔ | 62. nuk | 101. sib |
| 24. n'ɔɔrtɔʔi | 63. rak | 102. 'irkαʔan |
| 25. nes'efkir | 64. yer'ig | 103. tɔɔr (<i>road</i>)/hit'ar (<i>path</i>) |
| 26. nediy'aʔer | 65. ʔut | 104. iiʔ |
| 27. naf'at | 66. yɔs'an | 105. rɔk |
| 28. nat'an | 67. tiy'am | 106. ees |
| 29. nαʔ''ankuw'ay | 68. y'esərak | 107. bil'i |
| 30. n'ayid | 69. y'esnɛrig | 108. saam |
| 31. mas'ar | 70. y'esnɛʔut | 109. buun |
| 32. nak'ar | 71. kαarn'uk | 110. tup'antas |
| 33. n'ɔkay | 72. kar'ak | 111. yib- |
| 34. yir | 73. r'atunuk | 112. war'ɔk |
| 35. nɔm'aʔ | 74. r'aturak | 113. miy'ak |
| 36. nahel'aʔ | 75. r'ibnuk | 114. irqxiy'aw |
| 37. nab'if | 76. dii | 115. nα d'am ges'ar |
| 38. yaf | 77. 'ɔad. | 116. dām n'esar |
| 39. heer'ɔɔr | 78. qx'aʔan | 117. dām |

6. TEWA (LEBANG)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. nɔb'ak | 40. haf | 79. uw'ay |
| 2. nɔʔ'ɔŋkul | 41. mǎh'ar | 80. kir |
| 3. nɔs'ikir | 42. uw'α | 81. man'af |
| 4. nɔʔʒŋw'a | 43. m'ɔhĩ | 82. qx'eyaw |
| 5. nɔw'aruwa | 44. tey | 83. ma |
| 6. n'et-bag | 45. - | 84. min |
| 7. nɛt-k'αʔar | 46. sah'aʔ | 85. ʒif'arr |
| 8. nɔfimb'uy | 47. dey | 86. s'iis' |
| 9. nɔfimb'ak | 48. tɔf | 87. ʒir |
| 10. nɔfimk'ur | 49. bǎy | 88. uf'ar |
| 11. nǎfũh'ɔy | 50. w'arget- | 89. ku |
| 12. nɔ | 51. wur | 90. 'ama nam'iyan (<i>he gives me</i>) |
| 13. n'ɛʔɛr | 52. hal | 91. gi |
| 14. nɔg'ɔm | 53. iid- | 92. qxaw |
| 15. n'αasi | 54. muug- | 93. kʔut- |
| 16. nɔtǎr'awu | 55. war | 94. mǎh'Λʔ |
| 17. nɔl'ifi | 56. rah/rax | 95. nɔf'atk.uu |
| 18. n'usan | 57. 'ina | 96. waʔ |
| 19. nɔwsaf'a | 58. huf'aʔ | 97. t'iyan |
| 20. nɔmɔy'ɔkey | 59. miis | 98. k'uʔan |
| 21. n'ɛɛbɔɔg | 60. tiʔ | 99. kɔʔ |
| 22. n'aʔham | 61. ɔ'aʔ | 100. kur'as |
| 23. nɔt'ɔʔ | 62. nuk | 101. sib- |
| 24. nɔɔrtɔʔ'ɔy | 63. rak | 102. 'iqaʔan |
| 25. nɔsib'an | 64. yir'ig | 103. tɛw'ar |
| 26. nɔdiy'aʔ | 65. ud-/ud. | 104. iiʔ |
| 27. nɔf'at- | 66. yus'an | 105. rɔk |
| 28. nɔt'an | 67. t'iyam | 106. ɛɛs |
| 29. nɔʔankuw'ɛy | 68. y'ɛsɛrak- | 107. sar |
| 30. n'ayit- | 69. y''ɛsnĩr'ig | 108. sam |
| 31. mɔz'ar | 70. yɛsn'uʔud- | 109. buun |
| 32. ɔq'ar | 71. k'arnuk- | 110. tɔɔs |
| 33. nɔk'ay | 72. k'arak- | 111. yif |
| 34. yir | 73. r'atun'uk- | 112. ɔg |
| 35. n'ɔmaʔ | 74. r'atur'ak- | 113. mey'ak |
| 36. nah'alǎ | 75. r'ibun'uk- | 114. h'ɛnar |
| 37. n'adan(nair) | 76. dʔi | 115. nɔ dam gas'ar |
| 38. yaf | 77. wwɔd | 116. dam nɔs'ar |
| 39. har | 78. qx'αʔan | 117. dam |

7. TEWA (SARGANG)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. náb'ak | 40. haf | 79. naw'ay |
| 2. nɔʔʒŋk'ul | 41. mah'ar | 80. naʔaŋkirr |
| 3. nasik'ir | 42. uw'aʔ | 81. man'aʔaf |
| 4. nɔʔ'ɔnwa | 43. mŭh'ul | 82. irqxiʔ'aw |
| 5. naw'arwa | 44. tay | 83. mǝ |
| 6. nɛd-b'ak | 45. - | 84. min'a |
| 7. nɛd-j'ir | 46. sǎh'aʔ | 85. yef'ar |
| 8. namɪŋkər'ɔs | 47. dal | 86. siis |
| 9. nɛmɪŋb'ak | 48. tɔf | 87. 'ira |
| 10. nɛmɪŋk'ur | 49. bay | 88. huf'arA |
| 11. naw'er | 50. (ǔ)w'as | 89. yiss' |
| 12. nǎh'ɔs | 51. wur | 90. n'amǝ gǎm'eyan (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nɛʔ'er | 52. hal | 91. giy'aʔ |
| 14. nǎh'ɔsb'ak | 53. pɔr | 92. qxaw |
| 15. nǎm'an | 54. muug | 93. kut/tam'a |
| 16. tǎr'a | 55. (ǔ)w'ar | 94. mɔh'ɔʔ |
| 17. nǎl'ɛfay | 56. r'ahdik/ar'ax | 95. nǎv'atgu |
| 18. naw'an | 57. in'a | 96. wa |
| 19. naw'eer | 58. fɔʔ | 97. tiy'an |
| 20. nǎm'aŋeer | 59. miss' | 98. n'ɔŋkuwa |
| 21. n'ɛbɔg- | 60. tiʔ | 99. kɔʔna |
| 22. haŋ | 61. wǎʔ | 100. kur'ass |
| 23. nǎt'ɔʔ | 62. nuk | 101. sib |
| 24. nɔrt'ɔʔɔy | 63. rak | 102. 'irkǎʔan |
| 25. nǎs'ibeer | 64. yet'igu | 103. t'ɔhɔr (<i>road</i>)/it'arr (<i>path</i>) |
| 26. nǎt'aŋeer | 65. ut- | 104. iiʔ |
| 27. nǎf'ad | 66. y'awan | 105. rɔk |
| 28. nǎt'aŋ | 67. t'ayan | 106. ɛɛs |
| 29. nǎŋkŭw'ɛl | 68. yiser'ak | 107. bil |
| 30. n'alud- | 69. nǎt'ik | 108. sǎǎm |
| 31. masaʔ'ar | 70. yina'ut | 109. buun |
| 32. aqq'ar | 71. q'arnuk | 110. tukat'aas |
| 33. n'ɔkay | 72. qǎrr'ak | 111. yib |
| 34. jɪr/jir/yir | 73. ratun'uk | 112. war'ɔk |
| 35. nɛm'anna | 74. ratur'ak | 113. miy'aq |
| 36. nǎlǎl'a | 75. ribun'uk | 114. irqxiy'aw |
| 37. naʔ'uy/nad'aŋ | 76. di | 115. nǎ dǎm bil/nǎ dǎm gas'ar |
| 38. yaf | 77. u'ad. | 116. dǎm n'ǎmbil |
| 39. har | 78. k'aʔan | 117. dǎm |

8. NEDEBANG

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. nε-emb'akα | 40. 'afin | 79. wæ |
| 2. n''ɔ-ɔŋk'ɔta | 41. mαγ'arα | 80. k'ili |
| 3. nas'iyα | 42. b'adi | 81. h'undas |
| 4. nuŋw'a'α | 43. may | 82. max'αfu |
| 5. nɔw'a'α | 44. tε | 83. 'anna |
| 6. natab'aga | 45. - | 84. m'ina |
| 7. nat'ug'α | 46. siy'aqa | 85. barr |
| 8. naf'ɛnih | 47. d'aya | 86. c'ici |
| 9. naf''ɛnixb'akα | 48. t'ayĩ | 87. h'illa' |
| 10. mɛmix'olα | 49. bε | 88. h'ifu |
| 11. nɔr'ɔŋ | 50. w'eri | 89. h'ici |
| 12. nα'ab'aqa | 51. 'ulα | 90. nan ma g'ɛna (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nay'akα | 52. 'alα | 91. g'iyα |
| 14. nα'agAMI | 53. k'ɔkα | 92. qx'awα |
| 15. n'aman | 54. m'uga | 93. 'ada/gαqw'ata |
| 16. nɛb'iran | 55. uw'alα | 94. tal'aqxα |
| 17. nɛl'ɛfu | 56. k'arα | 95. 'uku |
| 18. n''yusingb'agα | 57. 'ina(h) | 96. w'a'α |
| 19. n'awα | 58. aw'a'α | 97. t'enu |
| 20. nɛfik'ili | 59. m'isi | 98. k'uya |
| 21. nε-ɛtub'umα | 60. - | 99. d'axin/b'ɔ'ɔ |
| 22. n'ɛami | 61. emb'ugi | 100. k'uciq |
| 23. nɔt'ɔ'ɔ | 62. n'uku | 101. saf'a'a |
| 24. nɛr''ufig'ata | 63. ar'aku | 102. ilqx'an/'ilaqx'ana |
| 25. nuw'a | 64. t'agu | 103. y'iyα (path)/tɔɔr (road) |
| 26. nɛsiy'alα | 65. 'uutu | 104. 'i'ih |
| 27. n'aya | 66. y'esin | 105. h'alih |
| 28. nat'an | 67. tiy'amα | 106. iy'asi |
| 29. nε-'ɛŋwak-/nε-ɛŋw'akα | 68. sər'aku | 107. s'arru |
| 30. n'ɛɛnu | 69. sət'agu | 108. s'amma/pɛf'ɛ'ɛ/qxw'akα |
| 31. y'ɛqα mɔf'ɛ'ɛ | 70. ʔs'utu | 109. b'una |
| 32. alaq'amα | 71. kan'uku | 110. t'asi |
| 33. nɔw'aqa | 72. k'araku | 111. hʔfuy'ɔya |
| 34. hil'a | 73. r''atun'uku | 112. 'agga |
| 35. nam'an | 74. r''atur'aku | 113. miy'akka |
| 36. n'uwa | 75. r''ibun'uku | 114. h'ani |
| 37. id'ɛna | 76. d'amαŋ | 115. nan d'amα gəs'arru |
| 38. nays'ɛ | 77. 'ada | 116. d'amα nas'arru |
| 39. 'arα | 78. qx'ana | 117. d'amα |

9. BLAGAR (BAKALANG)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. neɓ'ɔqxa | 40. ab | 79. wey |
| 2. n'ɔŋkul | 41. il | 80. k'ira |
| 3. n'abaŋ | 42. l'apax | 81. ban'aw |
| 4. n'ɔŋwa | 43. m'ɔgul | 82. qx'iwɪ |
| 5. new'ekir | 44. tɛ | 83. da |
| 6. neɛŋ | 45. bin'anta | 84. m'ina |
| 7. neɛŋ(h)'unun | 46. s'aɣɪŋ/ʃ'aɣɪŋ | 85. ʃ'aɓar |
| 8. n'imiŋ | 47. duŋ | 86. taqx'ata |
| 9. n'imiŋb'axa | 48. doŋ | 87. l'iri |
| 10. n'imiŋh'isiŋ | 49. be | 88. w'awer |
| 11. naw'ayra | 50. wed- | 89. 'isi |
| 12. n'aaɣɾ | 51. 'uru | 90. naŋ mig'ena (I give him) |
| 13. naʔetupa | 52. 'ɔnoɾ | 91. ge |
| 14. naɣɾg'ɔmi | 53. poɾɾ | 92. 'aɣuŋ |
| 15. n'amaŋ | 54. b'uku | 93. 'ele |
| 16. n'esur | 55. war | 94. m'exɛ |
| 17. nedʒ'ebur | 56. mɔd-m'ɔmaŋ/mɔd- | 95. nenk'uku |
| 18. new'essiŋ | 57. na | 96. wa |
| 19. n'awa | 58. na | 97. w'enɪŋ |
| 20. n'atay | 59. m'isi | 98. k'ubaŋ |
| 21. n'ukaŋ | 60. t'iya | 99. d'aɣɪŋ |
| 22. n'ɛɛtu | 61. k'upi | 100. k'usiŋ |
| 23. not'ɔku | 62. nuk | 101. s'iba |
| 24. nup'usar | 63. ʔ'akur | 102. ɣɛɣ'ana |
| 25. nɔm'ɔta | 64. t'uge | 103. (h)'iga |
| 26. nab'agat- | 65. ut | 104. p'ena |
| 27. n'iyǎx | 66. 'isiŋ | 105. br'ikiŋ |
| 28. n'ataŋ | 67. t'ayaŋ | 106. was |
| 29. n'ekɔl | 68. (i)t'itu | 107. l'ala |
| 30. n'ɛɛnu | 69. tʊw'akur | 108. k'iki |
| 31. (sa)m'ɛsal | 70. tukur'inuk | 109. ban'axa |
| 32. (sa)y'aɣuŋ | 71. qxarn'uk | 110. t'asii |
| 33. n'ɔqxal | 72. qxarak'ur | 111. id. |
| 34. dʒɛr | 73. (α)r'atunuk/r'atu | 112. w'ara |
| 35. n'imaŋ | 74. (α)r'atuwakur | 113. m'exa |
| 36. n'iwa | 75. r'ibunuk | 114. 'enar |
| 37. n'esera | 76. m'ɔɾɔ | 115. nan d'umiŋ l'ala |
| 38. ma | 77. 'ele | 116. d'umiŋ nan l'ala |
| 39. ad- | 78. h'ana | 117. d'umiŋ |

10. BLAGAR (LIMARAHING ON PURA)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. neb'ɔhα | 40. hab- | 79. new'e |
| 2. nɔɔŋ | 41. b=il | 80. nek'ira |
| 3. n'apaŋ | 42. l'apα | 81. ban'aw |
| 4. nɔŋv'α | 43. mɔɔl | 82. k'eʔewi |
| 5. naw'er | 44. tɛʔ | 83. h'ɔʔα |
| 6. neŋ | 45. bin'anta | 84. im'ina |
| 7. neŋ'ɔno | 46. h'arɟi | 85. j'abur |
| 8. nam'inɟ | 47. duŋ | 86. t'αʔata |
| 9. naminɟb'ɔr | 48. d'uwa | 87. ir'iri |
| 10. namins'in | 49. be | 88. w'awar |
| 11. nad'un | 50. ved- | 89. 'ipi |
| 12. nay | 51. ur'uh | 90. n'ama 'ayin 'enan (I give him) |
| 13. neb='ar | 52. an'uaar | 91. 'ila |
| 14. nay'ɔmi | 53. pɔr | 92. 'auŋ |
| 15. nam'al | 54. dɔl | 93. k'uta |
| 16. neh'ur | 55. var | 94. m'ekke |
| 17. natʃ'abur | 56. mɔd-'ara/'ara | 95. niy'akuku |
| 18. nav'ehin | 57. nα'adan | 96. fa |
| 19. nav'α | 58. nα | 97. ew'enin |
| 20. n'ɔbo | 59. m'ihin | 98. k'uban |
| 21. nad'iyar/n'uan | 60. t'iya | 99. 'umun |
| 22. nek'ɔno | 61. b'uwe | 100. kus'il |
| 23. nat'ow | 62. nu | 101. b'aru |
| 24. napuw'ar | 63. h'aru | 102. b=il k'uwa |
| 25. nam'ɔtta | 64. t'uwe | 103. w'iya |
| 26. nab='eya | 65. but'α | 104. b='ib=i |
| 27. n'iya | 66. h'isin | 105. bir'ikin |
| 28. n'atan | 67. t'alin | 106. b='ahi |
| 29. nebuw'ar | 68. bit'itu | 107. et'eʔin |
| 30. n'enɛ | 69. tu'aru | 108. k'iki |
| 31. (neh'e) m'echal | 70. tur'inu | 109. ban'au |
| 32. (neh'e) dz'aŋu | 71. ar'inu | 110. t'ahi |
| 33. n'ɔal | 72. ari'aru | 111. id- |
| 34. dʒar | 73. rat'unu | 112. (b=il)b'ara |
| 35. n'iman | 74. ratuh'aru | 113. maz'aʔa |
| 36. n'iva | 75. rib'unu | 114. en'ear |
| 37. s'eraŋ | 76. m'ekke | 115. nα d'umɟ et'eʔin |
| 38. h'ava | 77. 'ele | 116. d'umɟ nαet'eʔin |
| 39. had- | 78. kαʔ'ana | 117. d'umɟ |

11. BLAGAR (RETTA ON PURA)

1. nɔb'ɔgɔ	40. ʔɔb	79. nɔv'e
2. nɔb='ihɔŋ	41. 'ilɔd'akal	80. tall'a
3. niyɔw'akal	42. l'ɔpak	81. b'ano
4. nɛb''ianɔw'ɛl	43. m'ɔgal	82. bab'ila
5. nɔw'ɛli	44. te	83. mɔ
6. nɛŋ	45. bin'anta	84. ɔm'ina
7. nɛŋdʒ'al	46. hib	85. ʃ'ɔbal
8. nɔmiy'an	47. ɔd'uan	86. t'atti
9. nɔmiy'anɔb''ugul	48. d'uag	87. l'ila
10. nɔmiy'anɔsiŋ	49. b'he	88. val'iyal
11. n'adun	50. viit-	89. hi
12. nɔg-	51. 'uru	90. nɔŋ m'iya mɔg'ɛnɔŋ (<i>I give him</i>)
13. n'ɔbɔl	52. ʔɔy	91. 'jɛma/l'ama
14. nɔg'umi	53. pal'ika	92. n'uwa
15. n'aman	54. ɔd'ual	93. k'upar/t'amal
16. nɔh'ur	55. wal	94. m'ɛkke
17. nɔj'ɔbur	56. hɔl'ak	95. niy'aka b=un
18. nɔw'ɛhan	57. k'ɛdɛ	96. vɛl
19. n'awah	58. na	97. ɔv'ɛniŋ
20. nɔb'ɔga	59. mih'a	98. b=an
21. nɔb'ukan	60. taa	99. h'umun
22. nɔk'ɔnɔ	61. hɔb'a	100. k'ɔɔkiŋ
23. n'ɔtɔk-	62. 'annu	101. h'aba
24. nɔp'uwalgeŋ	63. 'alow	102. kak'uwa
25. nɔmɔta'h'ɛdʒɛl	64. ɔt'ɔga	103. w'iyag-
26. nɔb'eyɔk-	65. 'utta	104. ɔt'ɛniŋ
27. niy'aka	66. ɔw'ɔhan	105. bɔr'ikiŋ
28. n'atan	67. tɔl'ɔũŋ	106. b=at-
29. nɔb='ual	68. bitit'ɔga	107. 'uliŋ/'ɛli
30. nɔn'e'h	69. tul'ɔlɔ	108. ɔl/kak'iri
31. 'amu	70. tuk'anu	109. b'ɔna
32. h'iyal	71. kar'anu	110. mɔt'ee
33. nɔv'al	72. kar'alow	111. id.
34. dʒal/dʒ'ial	73. ratu'anu	112. t'utun/pal'ɔha
35. n'iman	74. ratu'alow	113. ɔb='al
36. n'iwa	75. ribu'ana	114. 'ɛan
37. k'aku	76. m'ɔrɔ	115. nɔŋ mɔŋ g'ɛli
38. ee	77. b=al	116. mɔŋ n'ɛli
39. ad-	78. 'anni	117. mɔŋ

12. BLAGAR (RETTA ON TERNATE)

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. náb'ɔgə | 40. ʔab | 79. naw'e |
| 2. náb='ihən | 41. 'ilad'akal | 80. natəl'ə |
| 3. niyaf'akal | 42. l'apak | 81. ban'ɔw |
| 4. nəb''iənɰ'el | 43. m'ɔgal | 82. m'ɔbu |
| 5. nəw'el | 44. te | 83. mə |
| 6. n'eyŋ | 45. bin'anta | 84. əm'ina |
| 7. n'eyŋgəɟʒial | 46. hib | 85. ʃ'ɔbal |
| 8. nəmiy'ən | 47. əd'uən | 86. t'atti |
| 9. nəmiy''ənɰb'ugur | 48. d'uag | 87. lil'aʔ |
| 10. nəmiy'ənʒiŋ | 49. bʰe | 88. valil'al |
| 11. nəd'un | 50. vid- | 89. - |
| 12. nəəg- | 51. 'uru | 90. nəŋ m'iya məg'ənən (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nat'ɔbɔl | 52. ʔay | 91. ʃ'ema |
| 14. nagg'umi | 53. pal'ika | 92. nuw'a |
| 15. n'aman | 54. əd'ual | 93. hup'ar/təm'al |
| 16. nəh'ur | 55. w'al | 94. m'ekke |
| 17. nəl'ebur | 56. həl'ak | 95. n'iyaka b=un |
| 18. nəf'ehan | 57. k'ede | 96. wəl |
| 19. nɔɔt- | 58. nə | 97. nəw'ɛniŋ |
| 20. n'afak | 59. mih'a | 98. p=ən |
| 21. náb='ukan | 60. taa | 99. um'un |
| 22. nək'ɔnɔ | 61. həb'a | 100. kɔh'iŋ |
| 23. n'ɔtɔk | 62. 'annu | 101. b'aru |
| 24. nəpuw'al | 63. 'alow | 102. ilkak'uwa |
| 25. nəm'ɔta | 64. at'ɔga | 103. lam'al |
| 26. náb='eyak- | 65. 'utta | 104. b='ib=ə |
| 27. niy'aka | 66. əw'ɔhan | 105. bər'ikiŋ |
| 28. n'atan | 67. tal'auŋ | 106. b=at- |
| 29. náb='ual | 68. bitit'ɔga | 107. ul'iŋ |
| 30. nən'ɛh | 69. tul'alɔ | 108. ɔl |
| 31. 'amu | 70. tuk'anu | 109. ad.b'ɔna |
| 32. h'iyal | 71. kər'anu | 110. mat'e |
| 33. nəv'al | 72. kər'alow | 111. ɛd. |
| 34. dʒ'ial | 73. ratu'anu | 112. t'utun |
| 35. nim'an | 74. ratu'alow | 113. həbʒ'al |
| 36. nif'a | 75. ribu'ana | 114. 'eən |
| 37. k'aku | 76. m'ɔrɔ | 115. nəŋ mɔɔŋ g'ɛli |
| 38. ee | 77. b=əl | 116. mɔɔŋ n'ɛli |
| 39. əd. | 78. 'anni | 117. mɔɔŋ |

13. BLAGAR (APURI ON PURA)

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| 1. neɓ'ɔa | 40. hɔb- | 79. n'ɛwɛ/n'ɛvɛ |
| 2. nɔɔŋ | 41. b=il/b=ir | 80. nek'ira |
| 3. n'appaŋ | 42. l'apa | 81. bən'aw/b'anɔw |
| 4. nɔɔŋw'a | 43. mɔɔl | 82. keʔ'ewi/kɔj'avi |
| 5. nɔb,'ɛr | 44. tɛ | 83. ma |
| 6. neŋ | 45. bin'anta | 84. im'ina |
| 7. neŋ'ɔnɔ | 46. h'ani | 85. j'abar |
| 8. nam'in | 47. duŋ | 86. taʔata |
| 9. nam'inɔɔr | 48. d'uwa | 87. ir'iri |
| 10. nam'isiŋ | 49. be | 88. w'awar |
| 11. naɔ'uŋ | 50. wed- | 89. hi |
| 12. nay | 51. wh'uru | 90. na metma ʔ'enəŋ (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nib='ar | 52. an'uar | 91. 'ira |
| 14. nay'omi | 53. pɔr | 92. a'uŋ |
| 15. n'amal | 54. dɔl | 93. k'uta/pil |
| 16. hur | 55. war | 94. m'ɛkɛ |
| 17. naɔʒ'abur | 56. 'ara | 95. n'iyak'uku |
| 18. naɔ'ehiŋ | 57. n'adan | 96. wa |
| 19. naɔ'aha | 58. na | 97. ɛw'enin/av'enin |
| 20. n'ɔɔɔ | 59. m'ih | 98. k'uban |
| 21. n'uaŋ | 60. t'iya | 99. h'umuŋ |
| 22. nek'ɔnɔ | 61. b'uwɛ | 100. kŭr'usiŋ |
| 23. naɔ'ow | 62. nu | 101. w'ɛdɛ/h'iba |
| 24. naɔ'uwar | 63. 'aru | 102. b=ilk'uwa/b=irk'uwa |
| 25. nam'ɔtta | 64. t'uwe | 103. v'iya |
| 26. naɔ='eya | 65. b='uta | 104. t'ena |
| 27. n'iya | 66. h'isiŋ | 105. bər'ikiŋ |
| 28. n'atan | 67. t'aliŋ | 106. m'ahi |
| 29. naɔ='uar | 68. b=it'itu | 107. ɛt'eʔiŋ |
| 30. n'ene | 69. tu'aru | 108. k'iki |
| 31. m'eha | 70. tur'inu | 109. ban'aka |
| 32. dʒ'agu | 71. ar'inu | 110. t'ahi |
| 33. n'ɔwal | 72. ari'aru | 111. hɛd. |
| 34. dʒar | 73. rat'unu | 112. b='ara/t'uhun |
| 35. n'imaŋ | 74. ratu'aru | 113. maʒ'aʔa/madz'aʔa |
| 36. n'iva | 75. rib'unu | 114. ɛn'ear |
| 37. s'eraŋ | 76. m'ɔɔɔ | 115. na d'umiŋ ɛt'eʔiŋ |
| 38. h'ava | 77. h'ɛɛ | 116. d'umiŋ neɛt'eʔiŋ |
| 39. had- | 78. kaʔ'ana | 117. d'umiŋ |

14. BLAGAR (TEREWENG)

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. neβ'ɔα | 40. ab ^ə | 79. wee |
| 2. nɔŋ | 41. b=il | 80. 'ira |
| 3. nap'antata | 42. lap'a | 81. bən'aw |
| 4. nɔŋw'a | 43. mɔl | 82. j'ewi |
| 5. nɛw'ɛli | 44. tɛ | 83. mα |
| 6. nɛŋ | 45. bin'atən | 84. m'inaʔ |
| 7. nɛŋdʒ'ar | 46. h'anɪ | 85. ʃ'abar |
| 8. nɪm'ɪŋ | 47. ʔuul | 86. at'atã |
| 9. nɪm'ɪŋb'ɔr | 48. d'uwa | 87. l'iri |
| 10. nɪm'ɪŋs'ɪŋ | 49. bʰɛ | 88. w'awar |
| 11. nod'un | 50. wɛd ^ə | 89. hi |
| 12. nɔyb'ɔr | 51. ur'uh | 90. n'ana aŋ 'ɛnaŋ (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. niw'al | 52. nɔw'ar | 91. ir'a |
| 14. nɔy'omi | 53. ɛɛn'ar | 92. h'aun |
| 15. nam'ar | 54. p'ɔndɔ | 93. lee |
| 16. hur | 55. war | 94. b'utun |
| 17. nɛz'ɛbur | 56. mɔd- | 95. n'iʃak'uku |
| 18. nɛw'ɛhɪŋ | 57. nan'a | 96. wα |
| 19. naw'a(h) | 58. nα | 97. w'ɪnɪŋ |
| 20. nɔb'ɔʔ | 59. mi'h'ɪŋ | 98. k'uban |
| 21. nɔw'an | 60. tiy'a | 99. 'ɛhi |
| 22. n'ɛɛʔam | 61. mɛh'an | 100. k'uku |
| 23. nɛt'ow | 62. nu | 101. b'aru |
| 24. pɔh'ar | 63. ar'u | 102. kəm'alun |
| 25. nɔm'ɔta | 64. tuw'ɛ | 103. w'ɪya |
| 26. n'ibɪit- | 65. but'a | 104. b'ibi |
| 27. n'iidʒa | 66. is'ɪŋ | 105. bər'ikɪŋ |
| 28. nαat'an | 67. tαal'ɪŋ | 106. bʰey |
| 29. nɛʔ'ulit | 68. tiit'u | 107. teyŋ |
| 30. n'ɛnɛ | 69. tuw'aru | 108. kud.'uk- |
| 31. nɛhɛm'ehaɪ | 70. tur'ɪnu | 109. ban'aŋka |
| 32. nɛhadʒ'awŋ | 71. ar'ɪnu | 110. t'ahi |
| 33. nɔʔ'al | 72. ariy'aru | 111. hid- |
| 34. dʒar | 73. r'atu(nu) | 112. b'ara |
| 35. n'ɪɪman | 74. r'atuwar'u | 113. m'aʃa |
| 36. n'ɪiwa | 75. r'ibu(nu) | 114. 'ɛnar |
| 37. s'ɛraŋ | 76. m'ɔrɔ | 115. n'ana d'umɪŋ teyŋ |
| 38. h'awa | 77. lee | 116. d'umɪŋ nayŋ teyŋ |
| 39. ad- | 78. k'ana | 117. d'umɪŋ |

15. ALOR (BARANUSA/KABIR)

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. w'akin | 40. ik'an | 79. ra |
| 2. k'ɔtɔŋ | 41. 'ekən | 80. r'uiŋ |
| 3. ɔŋkũl'ara | 42. n'ihə | 81. 'away |
| 4. r'atan | 43. m'uko | 82. bar'ini |
| 5. t'ilun | 44. k'adʒɔ | 83. day |
| 6. m'atan | 45. bin'atan | 84. m'atee |
| 7. m'atan w'ekin | 46. m'awu | 85. ?ah'ɔ |
| 8. n'irun | 47. k'ɔlɔŋ | 86. m'ara |
| 9. n'irun wang'ɔkɔŋ | 48. tal'ukku | 87. b'akkan |
| 10. niruw'ekin | 49. hɔw'awe | 88. kan'amu |
| 11. pip'in | 50. l'arra | 89. - |
| 12. w'owan | 51. w'ulan | 90. gɔn'inrɔ (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. w'iwɪŋ | 52. 'uran | 91. nay |
| 14. w'owan 'ɔnɔŋ | 53. 'aŋih/p'ulaw | 92. d'ike |
| 15. 'alan | 54. w'ɔtɔ | 93. g'amɔ/w'ɔrak |
| 16. kad'ire | 55. ũw'atɔ | 94. t'ana |
| 17. w'ewell'ien | 56. p'ari | 95. l'eiŋk'udul |
| 18. 'ulɔŋ | 57. kaŋ | 96. l'ɔlɔŋ |
| 19. b'amən | 58. k'inun | 97. bal'aha |
| 20. w'ulin | 59. t'ɔbɔ | 98. k'utɔ |
| 21. w'arin | 60. t'uru | 99. 'ihi |
| 22. tuh'un | 61. b'ehe | 100. l'iman tan'ungul |
| 23. t'ukkan | 62. t'ɔhu | 101. w'unɔŋ |
| 24. kəpuh'ɔrɔŋ | 63. r'uwa | 102. mǎr'ien |
| 25. p'unun | 64. t'allɔ | 103. l'araŋ (<i>path</i>)/tɔr (<i>road</i>) |
| 26. han'ien | 65. pə | 104. m'eyan |
| 27. leyŋ | 66. l'emma | 105. r'amuk- |
| 28. l'iman | 67. n'ammu | 106. 'anne |
| 29. k'aman | 68. p'itto | 107. s'eru |
| 30. n'araŋ | 69. b'utto | 108. 'annan |
| 31. kal'ake | 70. h'iwa | 109. pan'uhun |
| 32. kaw'ahɛ | 71. k'artow | 110. t'ide |
| 33. 'anaŋ | 72. karr'uwa | 111. tam'ala |
| 34. wey | 73. r'atu | 112. pǎl'atin |
| 35. 'aman | 74. r'atur'uwa | 113. b'ura |
| 36. 'inaŋ | 75. r'ibu(t'ɔhu/tow) | 114. 'aŋi |
| 37. k'awan | 76. 'awɔ | 115. gɔs'eru 'ula |
| 38. 'uma | 77. b'ea | 116. 'ula s'erugɔ |
| 39. 'ape | 78. m'iten | 117. 'ula |

16. ALOR (KALABAH I)

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. w'akiŋ | 40. 'ikan | 79. ra |
| 2. k'ɔtɔŋ | 41. n'ihə | 80. t'ulan/r'uiŋ |
| 3. aŋkũl'ara | 42. l'awan | 81. k'ɔfa |
| 4. r'ata | 43. m'uko | 82. br'aniŋ |
| 5. t'iluŋ | 44. k'adʒɔ | 83. m'ene |
| 6. m'atan | 45. bin'atan | 84. k'appɔ |
| 7. m'atanw'ayŋ | 46. m'awuŋ | 85. 'ahɔ |
| 8. n'iruŋ | 47. k'ɔlɔŋ | 86. m'ara |
| 9. n'iruŋ w'angɔk- | 48. t'aluk- | 87. b'akka |
| 10. n'ihɪ | 49. n'aweh | 88. kan'amun |
| 11. pip'ini | 50. lar'a | 89. - |
| 12. w'owan | 51. w'ulan | 90. gɔn'engɔ (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. w'iwini | 52. 'uran | 91. ney |
| 14. w'owan 'ɔnɔŋ | 53. 'anih | 92. s'adde |
| 15. 'alan | 54. w'ɔtɔ | 93. beŋ |
| 16. kad'ire | 55. w'atɔ | 94. t'ana |
| 17. w'ewel | 56. p'ari | 95. kad'uluŋ |
| 18. 'ulɔŋ | 57. kan | 96. l'ɔlɔŋ |
| 19. b'aman | 58. k'enun | 97. bəl'aha |
| 20. w'ulin | 59. t'ɔbɔ | 98. k'utɔ |
| 21. w'ɔrin | 60. t'uru | 99. d'agiŋ |
| 22. t'uhow | 61. b'ehe | 100. g'uluŋ |
| 23. tayŋ | 62. t'ɔhu | 101. n'ihɪ |
| 24. kap'uhɔr | 63. r'uwa | 102. m'arren |
| 25. p'unun | 64. t'allɔ | 103. l'aran |
| 26. h'anaŋ | 65. pa | 104. m'eyan |
| 27. leyŋ | 66. l'emma | 105. r'afu |
| 28. l'iman | 67. n'ammu | 106. t'annin |
| 29. k'aman | 68. p'ittɔ | 107. s'eru |
| 30. n'aran | 69. b'uttɔ | 108. kay |
| 31. kal'ake | 70. h'awa | 109. pan'uhun |
| 32. kaw'ahe | 71. k'artow | 110. t'ide |
| 33. 'anaŋ | 72. karr'uwa | 111. tam'alə |
| 34. way | 73. r'atu | 112. pəl'atin |
| 35. 'ama | 74. r'atur'uwa | 113. b'ura |
| 36. 'ina | 75. r'ibu(t'ɔhu/tow) | 114. 'aniŋ |
| 37. k'awan | 76. 'afɔ | 115. gɔs'eru 'ula |
| 38. 'umah | 77. beŋ | 116. 'ula s'erugo |
| 39. 'ape | 78. m'iten | 117. 'ula |

17. KABOLA (PITUMBANG)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. n'ɔbɔʔ | 40. hɔb | 79. w'iu |
| 2. nɛl'afuŋ | 41. dʰiil | 80. tɔl'ɔpɔ |
| 3. nɔp'ɔŋfaʔ | 42. fɔʔ | 81. lɔb |
| 4. nɛl'afuŋ arin'ɛmaŋ | 43. mɔʔ'ɔy | 82. kub'uʔu |
| 5. nɔf'eel | 44. tiʔ | 83. mɔ |
| 6. nɛʔf'ayɿl | 45. n'afɛtaŋ | 84. m'ini |
| 7. n'ɛŋmari | 46. hiw | 85. bel |
| 8. nɔm'ɪŋ | 47. hiw | 86. tɔʔatɔ |
| 9. nɔmɪŋb'oy | 48. dɔʔ | 87. l'ili |
| 10. nɔh'in | 49. buy | 88. l'ibin |
| 11. nɔd'ɪŋ | 50. feed | 89. p'iri |
| 12. nɔt- | 51. hul | 90. nɔ mir ʔ'ɛnɛ (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nɔm'ɪŋ t'apɔ | 52. h'amɔy | 91. yan |
| 14. nɔt-b'oy | 53. nuh | 92. n'ɔʔɔ |
| 15. nɔm'an | 54. dɔy | 93. muk'unu/tam'ara |
| 16. nɔmɔt'ɛŋ | 55. fɔy | 94. w'aʔay |
| 17. nɔlib'uŋ | 56. al'ɔ | 95. n'ɛpəl'ihɪ |
| 18. nɔfih'ɪŋ | 57. n'ɔʔadɛ | 96. b'ehe |
| 19. n'arfax | 58. naʔ | 97. l'owũ |
| 20. n'ɔdɔro | 59. mih | 98. k'uwin |
| 21. nɔd'ɛɛl | 60. tar | 99. h'iri |
| 22. n'ɔtɔ | 61. bɛh | 100. k'uwin |
| 23. nɔt'ɪʔ | 62. nu | 101. hɔb'ara |
| 24. nɔphuh'ey | 63. h'ɔlɔ | 102. k'uwu |
| 25. nɔm'ɔt- | 64. tɔw | 103. je |
| 26. n'ɔbareʔ | 65. wut | 104. t'ɛnɛh |
| 27. n'ɛʔfaʔ | 66. h'y'ifihiŋ | 105. al'i'ɪŋ |
| 28. nɔt'aan | 67. t'alaaŋ | 106. w'ɔcɔ |
| 29. nɔʔuw'il | 68. h'yt'itɔ | 107. hul |
| 30. n'ani | 69. t'urɔ | 108. k'akaʔay |
| 31. l'ɔtɛʔ | 70. tiʔ'eynu | 109. bɔl'ɔʔɔ |
| 32. ʔɔb | 71. 'eyrnu | 110. t'uhu |
| 33. ʔay | 72. 'eyrɔlɔ | 111. (h)ib |
| 34. sey | 73. r'atnu | 112. b'uni |
| 35. n'imaaŋ | 74. r'athɔlɔ | 113. w'ɛɛɛ |
| 36. n'ɔfɔ | 75. r'ibnu | 114. h'ɔmi |
| 37. nɔt'ɛnaŋul | 76. mɔl | 115. nɔ mɔn ʔah'uɪ |
| 38. baŋ | 77. nɔm'ɔti | 116. mɔn nɔh'uɪ |
| 39. haʔ | 78. laʔ'ana | 117. mɔn |

18. KABOLA (AIMOLI)

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. n'ɔbɔʔ | 40. (h)ab- | 79. fii |
| 2. nɛl'ɔfɔŋ | 41. dil | 80. tɔr'ɔp |
| 3. nap'ɔhɔŋfaʔ | 42. fɔ | 81. tafi'iʔiŋ |
| 4. ɔr'inɛmɔŋ | 43. m'ɔʔɔy | 82. m'aʔab |
| 5. nɔf'ɛl | 44. tii | 83. hɔʔ |
| 6. nɛʔf'ayl | 45. bin'aŋtɔ | 84. miin |
| 7. nɛmɔr'ii | 46. h'iwu | 85. bil |
| 8. nɔm'iŋ | 47. h'iwu | 86. t'aʔat |
| 9. nɔm'iŋb'ɔy | 48. dɔ | 87. liil |
| 10. hin | 49. buy | 88. l'ibun |
| 11. nɔd'uŋ | 50. vɛd- | 89. pir |
| 12. nat- | 51. wul | 90. nɔ 'ɛbɔŋ ɛn (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nɔm'iŋtɔp'ɔ | 52. n'ɔyɿ | 91. sam |
| 14. nat'ɔm | 53. pɔl'i | 92. nɔʔ |
| 15. nɔm'aŋ | 54. d'ɔyɛ/d'ɔɛ | 93. m'atɛ/tam'ar |
| 16. nɔmatt'ɛŋ | 55. fɔy/f'ɔhɛ | 94. f'aʔay |
| 17. nɔl'ibun | 56. h'ɔlɔ m'ɛmɔŋ/h'ɔlɔ | 95. faʔ'ur |
| 18. nɔf'ihɔŋ | 57. n'aʔdɛ | 96. bɛh |
| 19. nɔrf'ah | 58. nɔx | 97. lay |
| 20. n'ɔdɔɔ | 59. mix/mih | 98. 'uɿŋ |
| 21. nɔd'ɛl | 60. tar | 99. d'ɔgiŋ |
| 22. n'ɔttɔ | 61. bɛh | 100. 'uhɔŋ |
| 23. nat'ɔʔ | 62. nuʔ | 101. b'ɔru |
| 24. nɔp'uh'ɛ | 63. ɔl'ɔ | 102. p'akɔ |
| 25. nɔm'ɔt- | 64. t'ɔw | 103. s'ɛbur |
| 26. nɔb'ɔrɛ | 65. hut- | 104. tɛɛn |
| 27. n'ɛʔfa | 66. hiw'ihɔŋ/hif'ihɔŋ | 105. ɔl'iʔaŋ |
| 28. nat'aŋ | 67. tɔl'aŋ | 106. fɛy |
| 29. nɔũwh'il | 68. hit'itɔ | 107. dun/hɔl |
| 30. n'ani | 69. t'urɔlɔ/t'urɔlɔ | 108. k'aʔay |
| 31. l'ɔtɛ | 70. tiʔ'ɛnu | 109. bɔn'ɔk- |
| 32. ʔɔb- | 71. ayrn'u | 110. t'uh |
| 33. ɔy | 72. ayrh'ɔlu | 111. 'ibɔŋ |
| 34. sɔy | 73. rɔtn'u | 112. b'unɛ |
| 35. nim'aŋ | 74. rɔth'ɔlɔ | 113. ɔf'ɛl |
| 36. nif'ɛ | 75. r'ibnu | 114. hɔm'ɔy |
| 37. tɛn'aŋʔɔl | 76. m'ɔru | 115. nɔ mun ɔh'ɔl |
| 38. bɔŋ | 77. m'atɛ | 116. mun nɔh'ɔl |
| 39. ɔv'ɔ | 78. laʔ'an | 117. mun |

19. KABOLA (HAMAP)

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. n'afah | 40. hab | 79. n'ɔfi |
| 2. naf'utū | 41. diil | 80. tar'ɔp |
| 3. nɔp'ɔŋfa | 42. fɔʔ | 81. taf'eʔiŋ |
| 4. naf'utūbun | 43. maʔ'ɔyĩ | 82. m'αʔab |
| 5. nɔf'el | 44. the | 83. ma |
| 6. neʔf'ayr | 45. naʔ'ay | 84. miin |
| 7. neŋmar'i | 46. hif | 85. beel |
| 8. naminb'ay | 47. hif | 86. t'αʔat- |
| 9. naminb'ɔy | 48. dɔ | 87. lil |
| 10. hin | 49. bi | 88. l'ebun |
| 11. nɔd'un | 50. fed. | 89. pir |
| 12. nad- | 51. wul | 90. n'α(nα) m'ld ʔɛn (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nɔm'ingt'apɔ | 52. n'ɔyĩ | 91. s'ana |
| 14. nad-'ɔm | 53. par'i | 92. nɔʔ |
| 15. n'aman | 54. par'i | 93. matt'e/ɔt'amar |
| 16. nɔmat'eŋ | 55. f'ɔyĩ | 94. faʔ'ay |
| 17. nɔr'ebun | 56. h'ala | 95. nef'aʔur |
| 18. nɔf'ihing | 57. nɔʔ'ade | 96. bih |
| 19. nad-f'ah | 58. nɔ | 97. lay |
| 20. nɔd'arɔ | 59. mih | 98. 'ɔyin |
| 21. nɔd'er | 60. tar | 99. mah'il |
| 22. nɔh'am | 61. bhe/beh | 100. ūh'ing |
| 23. nat'ɔ | 62. nu | 101. hab'ar |
| 24. nɔpuh'eʔeŋ | 63. h'al'ɔ | 102. dil''u |
| 25. nɔm'ɔr | 64. tɔf | 103. seʔ'abur |
| 26. nɔb'aree | 65. ut- | 104. fif |
| 27. neʔ'e fa | 66. if'e hing | 105. h'al'iyan |
| 28. nat'an | 67. tal'an | 106. fet- |
| 29. nɔʔuw'il | 68. hit'ito | 107. dun |
| 30. n'ane | 69. tur'al | 108. kay |
| 31. l'ɔte | 70. ti(?)'enun | 109. bɔn'ɔʔ |
| 32. ɔb | 71. ayĩrn'u | 110. tux |
| 33. ʔay | 72. ayĩr'alo | 111. h'ibing |
| 34. se | 73. r'atnu | 112. b'une(h) |
| 35. n'ima | 74. rath'alo | 113. hɔf'ær |
| 36. n'iya | 75. r'ibnu | 114. hɔm'uy |
| 37. n'ɔtenan'el | 76. m'aru | 115. nɔ mon ʔed'un |
| 38. ban | 77. matt'e | 116. mon ned'un |
| 39. hɔf'el/hɔfa'el | 78. l'aʔan | 117. mon |

20. KELON (PROBUR)

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. neʔ'ih | 40. eb'ii | 79. weʔ |
| 2. n'ettu | 41. tər | 80. tǎr'ɔp |
| 3. nenmər'α | 42. αα | 81. t'εʔεh |
| 4. n'ettu kər'id | 43. mɔg'ɔl | 82. mih'iŋ |
| 5. new'er | 44. ətt'ey | 83. mα |
| 6. nɛɛn | 45. bin'atəŋ | 84. εb'ər |
| 7. nenʔɛn'u | 46. hi | 85. kur |
| 8. nɛm'uyŋ | 47. hi | 86. tǎk'at |
| 9. nɛm'uyŋd'ok | 48. əd'aŋ | 87. lir |
| 10. nɛm'uyŋh'in | 49. beeʔ | 88. m'ɛlɛrk'ɛl |
| 11. nad.əd'uŋ | 50. məd.'i | 89. ip- |
| 12. nad. | 51. ur | 90. nɔg'ɛn (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. nɛtab'ɔd. | 52. ɔn'ur | 91. ɔg'ay |
| 14. nadb'αŋ | 53. hɛk- | 92. nɔk |
| 15. nɔm'aŋ | 54. buk- | 93. muk'un/tam'ad. |
| 16. niŋh'uyh | 55. wɔr | 94. mak'ey |
| 17. nɛl'eeb- | 56. ɔr'ak | 95. neŋkɔb'al |
| 18. new'εh | 57. mah'ak | 96. wey |
| 19. nad.y'ar | 58. nα | 97. laŋ |
| 20. nɔw'ad- | 59. mih | 98. ɔk'uyn |
| 21. n'idɛr | 60. t'hα | 99. mɛɛh'til |
| 22. nid'ut- | 61. gub- | 100. kuh |
| 23. nɛb'ɛt- | 62. nuk | 101. hɔb'α |
| 24. nɛk'igɛn | 63. ər'u | 102. ɔk'an |
| 25. nɔm'ɔd-/nɛm'lh | 64. tɔŋ | 103. ǎg'e |
| 26. nikɛb'ɛl | 65. ut- | 104. kiiʔ |
| 27. n'ettak- | 66. əw'eh | 105. 'irik |
| 28. nɔt'an | 67. tɛl'an | 106. ɔl'at- |
| 29. nikw'il' | 68. us'ɔŋ | 107. ur |
| 30. nen'lh | 69. tid-ər'ɔk | 108. kek'eyn |
| 31. umkɛn'ɪ | 70. tuk'ɔn'uk | 109. bɔn |
| 32. ɔkkɛn'ɪ | 71. karn'uk | 110. mett'εh |
| 33. niŋ'ul | 72. karr'uk | 111. ib- |
| 34. ar'α | 73. 'ɔsaganuk | 112. tut- |
| 35. nim'an | 74. 'ɔsagaruk | 113. ɔy'al |
| 36. n'ɔy | 75. 'ribunuk | 114. nɛm'ər |
| 37. nin'uk- | 76. əd'ur | 115. nα mon gɛ'ur |
| 38. ūwi | 77. ɔɔl | 116. mon gɔnɛ'ur |
| 39. add'awar | 78. ɔk'an | 117. mon |

21. KELON (HALERMAN)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. nɛ''ihb'ɔg | 40. ɛɛb | 79. weh |
| 2. nɛ''ihkəd'a | 41. tɛr | 80. tar'ɔp |
| 3. nɛ-''ɛŋmar'a | 42. aa | 81. bɔnt'u |
| 4. kɛl'ɔr | 43. mɔg'al | 82. kab'uk- |
| 5. nɛw'ɪr | 44. att'ey | 83. mɔ |
| 6. nɛɛn | 45. - | 84. ɔb'ɛr |
| 7. nɛntəm'al | 46. hiʔ | 85. kur |
| 8. nɛm'uyŋ | 47. hiʔ | 86. tək'at- |
| 9. nɛm'uyŋb'ɔ | 48. id'aŋ | 87. liir |
| 10. nɛm'uyhin | 49. bʰe | 88. wal'ɛɛr |
| 11. n'ajɔ | 50. wɛd- | 89. ʔih |
| 12. nad. | 51. ur | 90. nal gən (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. liib | 52. ɔn'ɔr | 91. ɔg'ay |
| 14. nad. | 53. buk- | 92. mun'ɔk |
| 15. niŋnɔm'aŋ | 54. buk- | 93. mɔk'uun/təm'at |
| 16. niŋh'u | 55. wɛɛr | 94. mak'ɛʔ |
| 17. nɛl'eeb | 56. ɔr'ak | 95. nɛ'uk |
| 18. nɛw'ɪh | 57. mɔh'ak- | 96. way |
| 19. naj'ar | 58. nɔ | 97. lɔaŋ |
| 20. nidəl'ɔŋ | 59. miɪ | 98. ak'uyn |
| 21. nid'ɛr | 60. tʰɔ | 99. mɪh'ɪl |
| 22. nid'ut | 61. gub- | 100. kux |
| 23. nɛb'ɛt | 62. nuk | 101. hɔb'ɔ |
| 24. nɔkig'ɛn/bɛtm'a | 63. ɔr'ak | 102. 'ɪlkɔɔn |
| 25. nɔm'ɔd./nɛm'ɪh | 64. tuuŋ | 103. lam |
| 26. nɛkɔb'ɛl | 65. ʔut- | 104. kək'iik- |
| 27. n'ɛttak- | 66. yɪʔ | 105. tɔr'üyp/ɔr'ik- |
| 28. nat'aŋ | 67. tɔl'aŋ | 106. al'at- |
| 29. n'ɛkul | 68. us'uuj | 107. ur |
| 30. nɛn'ɪh | 69. t'ɔdɔt- | 108. kɪkɛn'iit |
| 31. ɔn''im 'ɔh | 70. y'ɛhɔt- | 109. bɔɔn |
| 32. ɔn''im'ar | 71. k'ɔrnuk | 110. mat'ɪh |
| 33. niŋkɔb'ɪn | 72. kɔrɔr'ak | 111. ɪb- |
| 34. yar | 73. 'asɔgɔnuk | 112. har'ak |
| 35. nɛm'ɔn | 74. 'asɔgɔrak | 113. 'aʔɔɔal |
| 36. nɔɔy | 75. ribn'uk | 114. nɔm'ayr |
| 37. n'ɛnɔk | 76. ad'ur | 115. nɔ mun gɛ'ur |
| 38. hɔw'ɪ | 77. ʔɔl | 116. mun gɛnɛ'ur |
| 39. adw'ɔɛr | 78. ɔk'aŋ | 117. mun |

22. KAFOA

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ninɛw'akkaf'ɔga | 40. ʔaf'uy | 79. wee |
| 2. ninap'ukuy | 41. tʔey | 80. hiy'ɔpa |
| 3. nin'ɛŋfata | 42. ba | 81. t'abɛkɛl |
| 4. ninap'ukuy am'ur | 43. miy'al | 82. kaf'uka |
| 5. ninaw'ey | 44. 'atte | 83. h'ɔka |
| 6. nin'ɛŋ | 45. - | 84. im'ɔn |
| 7. nin'ɛŋhin'ow | 46. hiʔ | 85. kuy |
| 8. ninam'iŋ | 47. hiʔ | 86. tak'ata |
| 9. ninam'iŋɔw'an | 48. ir'ow | 87. l'iya |
| 10. ninam'iŋh'iŋ | 49. fɛʔ | 88. f'unɣay |
| 11. ninar'uŋ | 50. 'uru | 89. 'upu |
| 12. ninaw'a | 51. 'uwa | 90. naɣ'eyɛn (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. ninab'ibay | 52. 'ani | 91. l'aka/ya |
| 14. ninaw'agɔm | 53. hiy'aka | 92. n'uka |
| 15. ninam'ow | 54. b'uku | 93. k'una |
| 16. nil'ɔlɔŋ | 55. uw'i | 94. an'ey |
| 17. ninal'ip | 56. ay'aka | 95. neb'uku |
| 18. ninawɛh'ɛŋ | 57. nankar'ey | 96. ay'e |
| 19. ninad'awaha | 58. ʔuh'u | 97. loy |
| 20. ninar'ɔ | 59. n'amih | 98. 'ikɔŋ |
| 21. ninab'ɔlɛŋ | 60. n'ɔta | 99. mah'ɛl |
| 22. nit'ut- | 61. bal'ey | 100. kuh'uŋ |
| 23. nat'ɔkɔ | 62. n'uku | 101. h'ifaʔ |
| 24. napuh'ey | 63. 'aku | 102. ah'un |
| 25. nih'ur | 64. suw'ay | 103. iy'ey |
| 26. nikaf'ɛley | 65. b'utay | 104. k'iika |
| 27. n'ineh | 66. 'uwǎhɛŋ | 105. il'ikaŋ |
| 28. nin'atan | 67. tal'ama | 106. mal'atay |
| 29. nik'ul | 68. b'is'ow | 107. ruy |
| 30. ninan'ey | 69. tudar'ɔkɔ | 108. kid'iŋ |
| 31. 'amall'utay | 70. tik'aynuku | 109. f'ɔna |
| 32. 'amak'ɔfa | 71. k'arnuku | 110. nat'ey |
| 33. n'iwɛl | 72. kariy'aku | 111. f'urfal |
| 34. 'iya | 73. 'asagan'uku | 112. t'ututŋ |
| 35. nim'an | 74. 'asaga-'aku | 113. 'ibila |
| 36. niy'ay | 75. ribun'uku | 114. him'or |
| 37. nin'uku | 76. ar'uy | 115. na mɔɔn g'ɛruy |
| 38. 'awi | 77. l'eya | 116. mɔɔn dan'ɛruy |
| 39. 'ara | 78. 'akan | 117. mɔɔn |

23. KUI

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ney'ak- | 40. eb | 79. wə |
| 2. nəp'utur | 41. pǎn'en | 80. tar'ɔp |
| 3. neŋk'uɪ | 42. ɑɑ | 81. tab'en |
| 4. natak'al | 43. nɑw'ɔɪ | 82. kab'uʔ |
| 5. nɑw'ɛɪ | 44. at'ey | 83. mey |
| 6. nɛɛn | 45. - | 84. min |
| 7. n'ennɑɑ | 46. səy | 85. kur |
| 8. nɛm'in | 47. ad'ɔɪ | 86. tak'atɑ |
| 9. nɛm'insũk'uɪ | 48. ru | 87. lir |
| 10. nɛm'innakan | 49. mbey | 88. ɣɔb'ɔy |
| 11. nɑw'akal | 50. mber | 89. ub- |
| 12. nɑw'ɑ | 51. ʔur | 90. gan'eyĩ (<i>he gives me</i>) |
| 13. nɑr'ipɑsɔ | 52. ɑn'ɔr | 91. bay |
| 14. nɑwɑmər'ɑ | 53. - | 92. n'ɔkɑ |
| 15. nam'ɑ | 54. ndɔɪ | 93. n'atɑʔ |
| 16. lak | 55. ũw'ɔr | 94. pɑl'ak- |
| 17. nɑl'ibar | 56. ɑr'ak- | 95. nel'utup |
| 18. nɑw'ɛs | 57. mɑn'ɑm | 96. dɛt- |
| 19. nɔwɑb'asiŋ | 58. nɑy | 97. nɑw'an |
| 20. nɔwɑpəl'ɔk | 59. m'isɑ | 98. kɔn |
| 21. nɑlib'en | 60. nat'a | 99. is' |
| 22. n'ɑsu | 61. b(ə)l'ɛs/bal'ɛsi | 100. k'usiŋ |
| 23. nɑb'atar | 62. n'uku | 101. səb'aʔ |
| 24. nɑb'uk | 63. ɑr'uku | 102. ɑk'an' |
| 25. nakab'at | 64. s'iwa | 103. ye |
| 26. nɑw'ar | 65. 'usɑ | 104. 'ikɑ |
| 27. nat'uk | 66. y'ɛsan | 105. ak'ar |
| 28. nat'an | 67. tǎl'ɑmɑ | 106. ɑl'at- |
| 29. nɔk'uɪ | 68. yɛsur'uku | 107. uy |
| 30. nɑn'ey | 69. tɑd'usɑ | 108. kǎd'in |
| 31. (ɑnin)n'en | 70. yɛsan'usɑ | 109. bun'uk |
| 32. (ɑnin)m'ey | 71. kɑrn'uku | 110. nɛs'en |
| 33. nɑy'ɔɪ | 72. kɑrɑr'uku | 111. ʔbǎr'a |
| 34. ɛr | 73. ɑsɑg'ɑnuku | 112. sən'amA |
| 35. nam'ɑ | 74. ɑsɑg'ɑ-ɑr'uku | 113. d'ɛlɑ |
| 36. nɑy'ɑ/nɑ | 75. ribn'uku | 114. s'ɛgɛɪ |
| 37. nɑn'uk/b'ɑŋɑn | 76. ɑr'uy | 115. nɑy mɔn gat'ik |
| 38. ow | 77. b'atɑʔ | 116. mɔn nat'ik |
| 39. ar | 78. ɑk'anA | 117. mɔn |

24. KUI (KIRAMANG)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. nen'al | 40. ?ep | 79. n'ewε |
| 2. nap'artu | 41. nam'ar | 80. nat'arɔpa |
| 3. n'εŋkuli | 42. αα | 81. tab'ɪki |
| 4. n'εtak'ala | 43. mowl | 82. kab,'uka |
| 5. naw'εl | 44. att'ey | 83. may/mε? |
| 6. nεεn | 45. bin'anta | 84. m'iini |
| 7. nεenn'aw | 46. s'ey(ʔ) | 85. kay/kuy |
| 8. nam'in | 47. ad'ɔl | 86. tak'ata |
| 9. nam'in s'ɪk'ɔla | 48. du | 87. l'iqʔ |
| 10. nak'an | 49. bey | 88. bulb'aŋ |
| 11. nar'ɔn | 50. b'er | 89. b'uka |
| 12. naw'a | 51. ?ur | 90. naga'er (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. naw'apas'ɔ/nar'eypas'ɔ | 52. an'ɔr | 91. lak- |
| 14. naw'am'era | 53. 'ukkū | 92. kaŋ |
| 15. nam'ow | 54. ukk'ita | 93. b'atta/tam'ada |
| 16. n'elak- | 55. ūw'ɔr | 94. an'ey? |
| 17. nel'ibar | 56. ar'akyeta/ar'ak | 95. nas'ulbuku |
| 18. naw'es | 57. nin'aŋ | 96. ad'it |
| 19. naw'abaqa | 58. na | 97. l'ɔɔge? |
| 20. naw'atta | 59. m'isa | 98. big'eāŋ |
| 21. nal'iwen | 60. ta | 99. mas'ela? |
| 22. n'esu | 61. b'alah | 100. k'using |
| 23. nab?'ɪt-/nab?'ɪti | 62. n'uku | 101. sib'ε?/biy'aka |
| 24. nab'uk- | 63. ay'uku | 102. s'insama/ab,'er |
| 25. nekab?'ata | 64. s'uwa | 103. l'uring (<i>road</i>)/j'eboko (<i>path</i>) |
| 26. naw'ar | 65. 'usa | 104. k'iika |
| 27. net'uku | 66. y'esan | 105. ʔl'i'ε? |
| 28. nat'aŋ | 67. tal'ama | 106. sid'a |
| 29. nek'uli | 68. yesar'uku | 107. re?/nε? |
| 30. nan'ey | 69. tad'usa | 108. k'ɪd'iŋ |
| 31. nen | 70. yesan'usa | 109. ar'asika? |
| 32. mey | 71. karn'uku | 110. nat'eya? |
| 33. n'ɔl | 72. karay'uku | 111. b,ɪr |
| 34. ey | 73. asagan'uku | 112. l'ila? |
| 35. n'emam | 74. asagay'uku | 113. kul |
| 36. n'iyay | 75. r'ibunuku | 114. sil'ay |
| 37. n'uku | 76. aʔ'ur | 115. na mɔŋ g'ɪne? |
| 38. ?ow | 77. b'atta? | 116. mɔŋ d=n'ine? |
| 39. ?ar | 78. ak'ana | 117. mɔŋ |

25. ABUI (ATIMELANG)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. nɔ'isi | 40. af'u | 79. n'ewalna |
| 2. nɔbəq'ay | 41. pin'in/an'ey | 80. n'etɛpay |
| 3. nap'ɔŋ | 42. bʔa | 81. tab'ukul |
| 4. bəq'ayb'ata | 43. m'ɔsaʔ | 82. pal'ata |
| 5. n'ey'ata | 44. ʔy'eri | 83. n'ameʔ |
| 6. n'iyɛŋ/n'ɛŋ | 45. halek'il n'aha | 84. mɔŋ |
| 7. n'ɛŋiy'aʔ | 46. r'uɔl | 85. kaay |
| 8. namuŋf'al | 47. r'uɔl | 86. tak'ata |
| 9. namuntik'ala | 48. bər'aha | 87. l'i(ya) |
| 10. s'ini | 49. fɛʔ | 88. f'ufay |
| 11. nar'uni | 50. w'ari | 89. 'upu |
| 12. naw'a | 51. 'iya | 90. dim'inɛr/l (<i>he gives me</i>) |
| 13. naw'ak'uli | 52. ʔan'uy | 91. ya |
| 14. naw'ak'ɔmi | 53. buk'i | 92. kaŋ |
| 15. lar'al | 54. lɔmm'a | 93. k'ɔna |
| 16. lar'al | 55. wii | 94. 'ani |
| 17. nal'ifi | 56. ay'ak- | 95. nabal'ey b'uku |
| 18. n'etɪŋ | 57. nɛ | 96. 'atta |
| 19. nawab'ik- | 58. bud- | 97. l'ɔxi |
| 20. narɔll'a | 59. mit'i | 98. bik'ɛŋ/bik'el |
| 21. nɔkad'ɔŋ | 60. taa | 99. mah'itɪŋ |
| 22. nɔt'uk | 61. b'ɔɔli | 100. k'usɪŋ |
| 23. nat'ɔk | 62. n'uku | 101. t'ifa/f'iha |
| 24. nabik'il | 63. 'ɔki | 102. ak'uni |
| 25. nɛʔ'uy | 64. s'uwa | 103. l'elaʔ |
| 26. nab'aŋ | 65. b'uti | 104. k'iika |
| 27. nɔt'ɔki | 66. y'etɪŋ | 105. ay/al'ikaŋ |
| 28. nat'aŋ | 67. tal'ama | 106. mal'atay |
| 29. nɔp'ɔsin | 68. y'etɪŋ'ɔki | 107. hal'al/y'eni |
| 30. nan'eʔ | 69. y'etɪŋs'uwa | 108. kid'in |
| 31. nɛŋ | 70. y'etɪŋb'uti | 109. tik'a/fɔŋ |
| 32. may'ɔl | 71. karn'uku | 110. nat'e |
| 33. nɔw'il | 72. kar'ɔki | 111. f'ur(i) |
| 34. hiy'aʔ | 73. as''ahan'uku | 112. l'ilaʔ |
| 35. num'a | 74. as''ahaʔ'ɔki | 113. k'uli |
| 36. niy'a | 75. - | 114. tim'ɔyĩ |
| 37. nɛf'ɛlaʔ/nɔmɔtn'eni | 76. ar'uy | 115. na mon hiy'eni |
| 38. fal'aʔ | 77. f'ɔka/l'eya | 116. mon diney'eni |
| 39. ar'a | 78. ak'ani | 117. mon |

26. ABUI (MAKADAI)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ne?'isi | 40. ?af'u | 79. we |
| 2. nepi'kay | 41. pin'in | 80. t'aypa? |
| 3. nap'ɔŋ | 42. ba? | 81. tab'ɔ? |
| 4. nepik'ay bat'a? | 43. bal'ay | 82. kaf'uka |
| 5. naw'ey'at'a | 44. bat'a? | 83. tiy'ay |
| 6. n'iyang | 45. - | 84. mɔɔn'i |
| 7. n'iyangnay | 46. ruw'al | 85. kay |
| 8. nam'in | 47. k'uya? | 86. tak'atta |
| 9. nam'int'ik'ala | 48. tɔ? | 87. lii |
| 10. sin | 49. fe? | 88. fulf'ay |
| 11. nar'un | 50. ũw'ær/ũw'ari | 89. 'upi |
| 12. naw'a? | 51. ?iy'a | 90. damin'ede (he gives me) |
| 13. naw'a?gul | 52. ?an'uy | 91. l'aki |
| 14. naw'ahɔmi | 53. buk'u | 92. kaŋ |
| 15. nam'o? | 54. buk'udal'el'a | 93. f'ɔka |
| 16. net'aŋa | 55. wii | 94. an'ay |
| 17. nal'ifil | 56. ay'ak | 95. nab'abu |
| 18. naw'et-/naw'eti | 57. ney | 96. t'ala |
| 19. naw'abaki | 58. but | 97. l'ɔhi? |
| 20. ner'ala | 59. mit | 98. bik'en |
| 21. nar'ayhiy'en | 60. ta | 99. mak'itin |
| 22. net'ik- | 61. bɔl | 100. k'uysin |
| 23. nat'ɔk- | 62. nuk'u | 101. fih'a |
| 24. nabik'il | 63. ayɔk'u | 102. t'untama |
| 25. ne?'uy | 64. suw'a | 103. l'aqe |
| 26. nab'aŋ | 65. but'i | 104. k'iika |
| 27. net'ɔku? | 66. yet'in | 105. ?ay |
| 28. nat'aŋ | 67. tal'ama | 106. tid'a? |
| 29. nek'ul | 68. yet'inayɔk'u | 107. 'eni |
| 30. nan'e? | 69. yet'insuw'a | 108. kəd'in |
| 31. neŋ | 70. yet'inbut'i | 109. t'ika |
| 32. may'ɔl | 71. karn'uku | 110. nat'e |
| 33. mɔk'u? | 72. karay'ɔku | 111. f'eri? |
| 34. ya | 73. as'anuku | 112. l'il'a? |
| 35. m'ama | 74. as'a'ayɔk'u | 113. k'uli |
| 36. niy'a? | 75. rifin'uku | 114. tim'ɔy |
| 37. nef'ela | 76. ar'uy | 115. na mon hiy'eni |
| 38. fal'a? | 77. f'ɔka | 116. mon daniy'eni |
| 39. ar'a? | 78. ak'ani | 117. mon |

27. WOISIKA (LETLEY)

1. n'esi	40. ʔap'i	79. wə
2. nɔf'ɛnɔʔ	41. bɛt'aʔ	80. sɛl
3. naxn'a	42. bə	81. wəl'ɛʔ
4. nɛk'uɪ	43. maw'u	82. k'anti/kap'ɛtaʔ
5. naw'aʔ	44. bɔŋ	83. süw'ɛʔ/mɛʔ
6. nɛŋ	45. -	84. ip'ay
7. n'ɛŋila	46. süb'ɛʔ	85. kuʔ
8. nalp'aŋ	47. at'ɔʔ	86. 'awkaʔ
9. nalp'aŋsək'u	48. bew'a	87. l'iileʔ
10. fra	49. pɛ	88. bul'ɛwaʔ
11. nap'ɔ	50. wat'i	89. is'i
12. nab'i	51. wuʔ	90. gal meen'ɛn (<i>he gives me</i>)
13. nab'iba	52. ʔay'i	91. ya/wɛʔ
14. nar'eytan	53. buk'u	92. kaŋ
15. nam'a	54. man'aʔ	93. p'uk(u)/bul'ɛkaʔ
16. nɛk'away	55. wɔʔ	94. aw'uŋ
17. nalp'u	56. ab'eyta	95. nasub'u
18. naw'ɛs/naw'ɛsi	57. 'inakate	96. 'atta/ad'ita
19. naw'ata	58. 'ine	97. lap'aŋ
20. nɛt'ɔka	59. n'ɛsɪŋ	98. b'uni
21. nɛk'ɔwaŋ	60. tay	99. is'eyma
22. n'ɛmii	61. b'ɔnɛ	100. k'usɪŋ
23. nat'ɔk	62. n'ɔku	101. sup'a
24. nab'u	63. ʔ'ɔku	102. t'ikla
25. nɛb'uk	64. su	103. y'eba
26. naw'akaramay	65. but'i	104. b'ikaʔ
27. nɛw'aʔ	66. iw'ɛsɪŋ	105. al'ii
28. nat'aŋ	67. s'ɪŋnɔk	106. sin'ey
29. n'ɛba	68. iwes'ɔk	107. tek
30. nan'a	69. is'ɪŋsu	108. kid'ɪŋ
31. lam'i	70. is'imbut	109. p'una
32. mal'ɛʔ	71. k'arnɔk	110. lat'ɪsɪŋ
33. d'umu	72. k'arɔk	111. at'ɔba
34. il'ɪ	73. asagan'ɔku	112. b'ɛba
35. nɛp'aʔ	74. asasgaʔ'ɔku	113. b'ilaʔ
36. n'eykul	75. r'ibunɔku	114. s'ummu
37. nɛn'ɔkɔ	76. at'uʔ	115. na man'u gat'ɛk
38. s'üwɛʔ	77. p'uk(u)	116. man'u nat'ɛk
39. ʔat'iʔ	78. d'ataʔ	117. man'u

28. WOISIKA

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. n'eyh | 40. ap- | 79. we |
| 2. nafil'in | 41. mil'a | 80. sel |
| 3. nāfun'a | 42. bha | 81. wal'a |
| 4. neŋk'u | 43. moy/muy | 82. kam'al |
| 5. naw'ay | 44. boŋ | 83. süw'eʔ/meʔ |
| 6. neŋ | 45. bin'atan | 84. gab'ora |
| 7. neŋin'a | 46. sib'e | 85. kuy |
| 8. nalp'an | 47. at'ey/at'oy | 86. 'awkaʔ |
| 9. nalp'ansuk'u | 48. waa | 87. l'ilaʔ |
| 10. fər'a | 49. phe | 88. bil'ewey |
| 11. nap'oo | 50. wat- | 89. ux |
| 12. naw'aa | 51. wuy | 90. nal m'eeŋen (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. naw'aaab'aa | 52. ay | 91. ma/ya |
| 14. naw'aaami tum'un | 53. buk- | 92. kaŋ |
| 15. nam'aa | 54. buklap'an | 93. gas'aykaŋ/bil'akka |
| 16. nel'ek- | 55. woy | 94. fin'in |
| 17. nak'ey | 56. aab'eyta/aafat'aka | 95. nas'up |
| 18. neh | 57. ah/kat'e | 96. wur'aa |
| 19. naw'aaabuk- | 58. neʔ | 97. lap'an |
| 20. nam'an | 59. nih | 98. sũk'oo/bin |
| 21. nekoraŋ | 60. t'aa(di) | 99. is'eyma |
| 22. nem'i/neʔ'am | 61. b'ona | 100. k'usin |
| 23. nat'ok- | 62. nok- | 101. sup'aka |
| 24. nab'uu | 63. ok- | 102. t'itla |
| 25. neymot'a | 64. suʔ | 103. yey |
| 26. nawak'ay | 65. biy'at- | 104. b'ikaʔ |
| 27. n'ewaʔ | 66. iw'esin | 105. al'i |
| 28. nat'an | 67. iw'esin'ok- | 106. sir'a |
| 29. n'ekul | 68. iw'esin'ok- | 107. tak |
| 30. nan'ey | 69. iw'esin'suʔ | 108. k'ĩd'in |
| 31. lam | 70. iw'esinbiy'at- | 109. pun'a |
| 32. mal'e | 71. at'ak-n'ok- | 110. lats'i(ŋ) |
| 33. dum | 72. at'ak-'ok- | 111. at'ey bay |
| 34. iil | 73. ššak'anok- | 112. b'ebaʔ |
| 35. nep'a | 74. ššak'aok- | 113. b'ilaʔ |
| 36. n'owko | 75. l'ibunok- | 114. sũm'uy |
| 37. n'enok- | 76. at'iyenko | 115. nal kum'e gat'ak- |
| 38. kar'i | 77. bay | 116. kum'e nat'ak- |
| 39. at- | 78. d'aqata | 117. kum'e |

29. WOISIKA (PIDO I)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. ne'ih | 40. ap'i | 79. way |
| 2. na'fil'in | 41. fin'in/mil'a | 80. n'esol |
| 3. na'fun'a | 42. b'atal/b'a(ta) | 81. a'yg'en |
| 4. ne'ng'ul | 43. maw | 82. kul'ette |
| 5. nay | 44. bo'ngbatt'a | 83. h'elag |
| 6. ne'ng | 45. way-p'e | 84. ab'ut- |
| 7. ne'ngil'ii | 46. sib'ey | 85. w'angu |
| 8. nalp'un | 47. at'u | 86. awg'e |
| 9. nalp'un'sug'u | 48. wey'a | 87. 'ila? |
| 10. fa'r'a | 49. pe | 88. bil'ayng |
| 11. nap'u | 50. wat | 89. if'un |
| 12. naw'a | 51. uu | 90. ga u'nen (<i>he gives me</i>) |
| 13. naw'aba | 52. 'aayba | 91. ma |
| 14. naw'ami | 53. at'ok- | 92. kan |
| 15. nam'a | 54. buklap'an | 93. t'iba/sir'i? |
| 16. n'elek- | 55. um'ana | 94. f'n'in |
| 17. nag'e | 56. nub'ota/'efata | 95. (naw'a)sib'u |
| 18. ne'eh | 57. ah | 96. wir'a? |
| 19. nawab'a/nawab'uk- | 58. nay | 97. lap'anba? |
| 20. nama'ng'e | 59. nih | 98. bun |
| 21. nap'at- | 60. tar'ey | 99. is'eymat- |
| 22. nen/?an | 61. b'one | 100. nat'ing'uh |
| 23. nat'o | 62. nuk/nok | 101. sip'a? |
| 24. nab'u | 63. uk'ok | 102. it'un |
| 25. new'ahka | 64. su | 103. Y'e (<i>path</i>)/l'urong (<i>road</i>) |
| 26. n'okbuk- | 65. buw'at | 104. big'e? |
| 27. naw'a | 66. iw'is'in | 105. al'i |
| 28. nat'on | 67. iw'is'inok | 106. sir'ain |
| 29. n'egul | 68. iw'is'inok | 107. tik |
| 30. nan'ey | 69. iw'is'in'su | 108. bug'ud. |
| 31. lan | 70. iw'is'inbuw'at | 109. pin'a? |
| 32. mar'e | 71. atagn'ok | 110. lax |
| 33. dun | 72. atag?'ok | 111. marat'o |
| 34. il | 73. as'aganok | 112. tut'umbu |
| 35. nep'ay | 74. as'aga?'ok | 113. b'ile? |
| 36. n'ea | 75. r'ibunok | 114. tam'ure? |
| 37. n'enok | 76. dag'unbak- | 115. n'ara mal'iba n'egatik |
| 38. so/suw'ay | 77. kat'ba | 116. mal'iba g'enatik |
| 39. at- | 78. dat'e | 117. mal'iba |

30. WOISIKA (PIDO II)

1. ne	40. ʔ'api	79. nɛw'e
2. naf'iliŋ	41. fin'liŋ	80. sɔl
3. naf''iliŋh'ineti	42. b'atal	81. s'aful
4. naf'iliŋʔam'ut	43. maw	82. p'ɛtɛ/'i piŋ
5. n'aygira	44. b'ataʔ	83. suw'aʔ
6. n'liŋbili	45. s'ɛtaŋ	84. bɔd-
7. n'liŋini	46. sib'e	85. w'aŋku
8. n'alpiŋ	47. ʔat'u	86. 'awge
9. n'alpiŋsuk'u	48. wɛʔ	87. h'ilaʔ
10. nɛf'arɛ	49. pey	88. bɔyŋ
11. nap'u	50. wat	89. ix
12. nawag'atɛ	51. hu	90. na uw'eygɛn (<i>I give him</i>)
13. naw'aba	52. ʔ'ayba	91. way
14. naw'amui	53. ʔat'ɔk	92. kaŋ
15. mam'aʔ	54. ʔat'ɔk lap'aŋ/b'uk lap'aŋ	93. t'iba/s'ir'i
16. nɛl'ɛkakari	55. 'umɛnɛ	94. fən'liŋ
17. nɛg'ɛʔ	56. 'ɛfata/nub'ɛta	95. n'ɛs'ibũ
18. nɛʔ	57. ʔ'apa	96. wir'aʔ
19. naw'abuk	58. naɣ	97. lap'aŋ
20. nam'ɛŋaɛɛ	59. nih	98. bun
21. nap'at-	60. tar'ey	99. is'ɛ
22. nɛʔ'an	61. b'ɔnɛ	100. nat'ɛŋguh
23. nat'ɔgba	62. nɔk	101. sɛp'a
24. nab'u	63. hɔk	102. it'un
25. nɛw'axɛ	64. su	103. ib'aʔ
26. naw'agɔɔɔŋ	65. buʔ'at	104. b'ige
27. nɛw'ɔʔ	66. iw'isiŋ	105. al'i
28. nat'ɛŋ	67. wɛs'liŋnɔk	106. s'iraʔ
29. neh'abaʔ	68. wɛs'liŋɔk	107. tik
30. nan'ey	69. wɛs'liŋsu	108. b'ugut/b'agɔt
31. lan	70. wɛs'liŋbuʔat	109. pin'aʔ
32. mar'ey	71. ʔat'ak	110. lah
33. dun	72. ʔat'ak'hɔk	111. mar'ato/at'umara
34. il	73. ʔasag'anɔk	112. tũt'un
35. n'ɛpɔɣ	74. ʔasag'ahɔk	113. bil'ɛʔ
36. n'ɛaʔ	75. ir'ibunɔk	114. tam'urɛʔ
37. n'ɛnɔk	76. at'unpɛʔ	115. kim'eba n'ɛgati
38. sɔʔ	77. tib'a	116. kim'eba n'atik
39. 'adbali	78. d'ate	117. kim'eba

31. WOISIKA (LANGKURU)

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. nih | 40. ap'i | 79. new'e |
| 2. naw'enna | 41. mil'a? | 80. n'esel |
| 3. naf'unte | 42. baα | 81. s'aful |
| 4. nawan'amut- | 43. mul | 82. hip'in |
| 5. naw'ed- | 44. bat'a | 83. suw'a? |
| 6. neŋbig'eɪ | 45. - | 84. tab'ɔɔ |
| 7. neŋir'i | 46. sib'i | 85. uwaŋk'u |
| 8. nayp'in | 47. at'ul | 86. 'awga |
| 9. nayp'insig'ɔɪ | 48. w'ala | 87. s'ela |
| 10. nayp'ingfid'et | 49. phi | 88. b'uy |
| 11. nap'ɔ? | 50. wat'i | 89. kix |
| 12. nawag'ata | 51. wud- | 90. naw gen (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. naber'aba | 52. aim'i | 91. ma |
| 14. nawasig'ɔɪ | 53. at'uk lap'an | 92. kaŋ |
| 15. nam'a? | 54. at'uk | 93. gas'ay kaŋ/bli |
| 16. lik | 55. weum'ana | 94. fin'in |
| 17. nag'et | 56. rab'ete/raf'utta | 95. n'esubbu |
| 18. neɪ | 57. iy'ah | 96. w'ura? |
| 19. nawab'uk- | 58. nih | 97. lap'an |
| 20. nam'ing'er | 59. mih | 98. bun |
| 21. neg'ɔɔ | 60. tar'i/tad'i | 99. 'isimat- |
| 22. n'emi/ny'æmi | 61. b'ɔɔ | 100. kux |
| 23. neɣ'ɔɔ | 62. nuk | 101. sup'a |
| 24. nab'u | 63. ar'uk | 102. ūt'un |
| 25. nes'g'i | 64. su | 103. ib'a |
| 26. naban'kar'i | 65. bil'at | 104. b'igee |
| 27. new'a | 66. iw'isiŋ | 105. 'ali |
| 28. nat'eŋ | 67. iwisiŋn'uk | 106. s'ɪd'a |
| 29. ab'a | 68. iwisiŋar'uk | 107. tik- |
| 30. nan'eede | 69. iwisiŋs'u | 108. b'ɔkkɔn |
| 31. lam'isak- | 70. iwisiŋbil'at | 109. b'una |
| 32. mar'isuk- | 71. at'ak | 110. lah |
| 33. dum | 72. at'akar'uk | 111. at'umərɔ |
| 34. ir'i | 73. 'azǎɣan'uk | 112. s'ɪn'emɛ |
| 35. nep'a | 74. 'azǎɣa-ar'uk | 113. b'ile? |
| 36. niy'a | 75. r'ibunuk | 114. l'iwine? |
| 37. nen'uk- | 76. bul | 115. n'adi gum'e neg'etik- |
| 38. sɔɪ | 77. bar'an | 116. gum'e gen'etik-/
gum'e nat'ik- |
| 39. 'ati b'are | 78. d'aata | 117. gum'e |

32. WOISIK (KOLOMANE)

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. nih | 40. ap'i | 79. wi |
| 2. n'amna | 41. muw'a | 80. n'esi |
| 3. naf'unnote | 42. bat'alli | 81. - |
| 4. n'aynamut- | 43. mɔh/mɔg'er | 82. ep'en |
| 5. naw'er | 44. bɔŋ | 83. mi |
| 6. nemb'ugɪ | 45. - | 84. b'ɔd.ɔ |
| 7. nenir'i | 46. sib'i | 85. kuy |
| 8. nan'ipen | 47. at'ɔ | 86. ayg'ɔ |
| 9. nan'ipen kad'are | 48. wə | 87. yaa |
| 10. fad'er | 49. phi | 88. bul'ær |
| 11. nap'ɔ? | 50. w'atti | 89. bug'e |
| 12. nɔwag'atã | 51. 'urra | 90. geg 'unin (<i>he gives me</i>) |
| 13. nab'er | 52. 'aymi | 91. dα |
| 14. nawam'ura | 53. at'uk | 92. kaŋ |
| 15. nam'a? | 54. at'ukbuɔŋ | 93. kaŋ/bul'e? |
| 16. n'elik- | 55. wɔr | 94. fun'in |
| 17. nag'er | 56. h'abinke/af'atta | 95. nes'ubu |
| 18. nay | 57. yah | 96. ud'a? |
| 19. naw'abuk- | 58. nih | 97. l'apan |
| 20. nam'enke | 59. mih | 98. bun'i |
| 21. neg'ɔdɔŋ | 60. t'α(di) | 99. m'ad.α |
| 22. neham'i | 61. b'ɔnɔ | 100. k'ɔɔsɔ |
| 23. nap'ur | 62. l'ɔŋnuk | 101. sup'a? |
| 24. nan'u | 63. ?ayk | 102. ut'ur |
| 25. n'eesi? | 64. su? | 103. 'eba |
| 26. n'aban | 65. bu'at | 104. big'e? |
| 27. neŭw'a | 66. ɪwɪs'in | 105. ar'i |
| 28. nat'en | 67. t'amα | 106. sid'a |
| 29. neg'awtɔ | 68. usin'ayk | 107. tik |
| 30. nan'ede | 69. usins'u? | 108. bɔg |
| 31. lam'i | 70. usinb'uat | 109. p'unak |
| 32. mar'i | 71. at'aknuk | 110. lat'i/las'i |
| 33. nid'um | 72. at'akayk | 111. mad'aga |
| 34. ir'i | 73. asaran'uk | 112. tut'ɔŋ |
| 35. nep'a | 74. asara?'ayk | 113. bil'e? |
| 36. n'iya | 75. rib'enuk | 114. lin'e? |
| 37. n'enɔk- | 76. 'atɔr | 115. neg man'u g'atik-
mən'u negg'atik- |
| 38. kad'i | 77. pur | 116. mən'u n'atik- |
| 39. at'ibe | 78. d'ata? | 117. mən'u |

33. TANGLAPUI

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. ɲag'ɬsi | 40. apʔ'i(ɣa) | 79. ɲǎw'eya |
| 2. ntak'eya | 41. pʔ'aya | 80. ɲas'aya |
| 3. ɲam'ukeya | 42. g'akaya | 81. sakap'ula |
| 4. nt'aklaka | 43. m'aa | 82. wy'ika |
| 5. ɲwal'aha | 44. as'akka | 83. mɛʔ/su |
| 6. ɲikw'aya | 45. bin'anta | 84. y'amu |
| 7. ɲ'iya | 46. s'ekũkũ | 85. katuw'alla |
| 8. mp'ini | 47. adam'asa | 86. 'aykwa |
| 9. mpind'atta | 48. w'ala | 87. ʔrʔn'a |
| 10. mpɪŋk'ukwa | 49. pʰeya/pɛs'akka | 88. il'iiwa |
| 11. ɲwap'aka | 50. w'adiya | 89. kwa |
| 12. ndʒ'agi | 51. pilaw'akka | 90. ɲam'iweg''ani (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. mpil'aka | 52. ay'a(ɣa) | 91. wɛt'unaʔ |
| 14. ndʒ'agumuram'iya | 53. at''aks'ɛli | 92. k'anna |
| 15. ɲw'akki | 54. at''akul'impɔ | 93. y'ina |
| 16. ɲat'ɛla | 55. wap'akka | 94. ʔtʔk'u |
| 17. ɲanl'ipu | 56. ayag'asi/ay'aki | 95. ɲsey'aku |
| 18. ɲwag'eya | 57. mp'ama | 96. l'akka |
| 19. ɲwakw'aya | 58. ɲɛ | 97. l'impɔ |
| 20. ɲwanʂ'eya | 59. w'uti | 98. inuw'anA |
| 21. ɲkwit'aku | 60. tɛ | 99. p'eya |
| 22. ɲniyam'eya | 61. b'aba | 100. kur'ussu/k'asi |
| 23. ɲǎt'iya | 62. s'ɔnna | 101. tupw'aya |
| 24. ɲukap'iya | 63. y'akku | 102. Itin'an |
| 25. ɲakum'aya | 64. tu/tuk'ana | 103. ig'ayaʔ |
| 26. ɲaŋkat'aku | 65. aras'iku | 104. y'ikka |
| 27. ɲ'ɛkuli/ɲ'ɛkasi | 66. yawat'inna | 105. s(ə)p'in(ɔ) |
| 28. nt'ani/ɲ'antan | 67. yawatʊns'ɔna | 106. in'iki |
| 29. ɲag'aka | 68. yawatʊny'akku | 107. di(ɣa) |
| 30. nd'ɛni | 69. yawatʊnt'u | 108. m'arna |
| 31. im'ala | 70. yawat''unaras'iku | 109. pin'akka/kul'akku |
| 32. iy'ala | 71. aɗay'uku | 110. d'uka |
| 33. nd'ɔya | 72. my'aku | 111. pəsəl'awa(y) |
| 34. idʒ'aya/'idʒa | 73. gasak'adan | 112. j'ima |
| 35. ɲap'aya/ɲ'apa | 74. gasakay'aku | 113. lak'uy(ɔ) |
| 36. ɲay'a(ɣa) | 75. r'ibuɔ/ribd'ana | 114. lap'un(ɔ) |
| 37. ɲad.'ɛn.ɔ/ɲad.'ɛn.dua | 76. b'ɪntu | 115. (üwɪŋ)s'apala ɲy'adi(ɣa) |
| 38. s'uuba | 77. w'aŋsa | 116. s'apala nd'i(ɣa) |
| 39. ad'a(ɣa) | 78. ak'anna | 117. s'apala |

34. KOLANA

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. n'eis'/niis'/ne'isi | 40. ap'i | 79. wey |
| 2. nelokom'an | 41. p'ur(u) | 80. s'eri |
| 3. neluwas'er | 42. h'ak(α) | 81. ay'akin |
| 4. nenib'ata | 43. mel'ulu | 82. w'erI |
| 5. new'erilaka | 44. boŋ | 83. may |
| 6. nen'iriko | 45. bin'anta | 84. p'ana |
| 7. nen'irra/nen'iri-ir'α | 46. see(k'okɔ) | 85. k'utuw'αIA |
| 8. nemu'in | 47. ad'ɔl | 86. ar'uku |
| 9. nemu'in ked'ara | 48. uw'ala | 87. ir'e |
| 10. pɛd'akan | 49. phey | 88. bul'erE |
| 11. new'ɔriman | 50. wɪd'i | 89. aw'uy |
| 12. neb'iri | 51. ur/ur'akka | 90. n'eta mee wagan'ir (<i>I give him</i>) |
| 13. neb'iri kɪl'utu | 52. 'eya/'aya | 91. way |
| 14. neb'iri mir'α | 53. n'usa | 92. kan |
| 15. nam'α | 54. at'uku b'ubun | 93. kan/sim'e |
| 16. nel'omu | 55. wɔr | 94. maα |
| 17. ney'ebur | 56. ar'ak(α)/ar'aka-'es | 95. naw'α gas'iri |
| 18. new'esi | 57. p'asi | 96. l'aka |
| 19. nawak'atta | 58. nay | 97. ləm'ukul |
| 20. nem'ehin | 59. m'iti | 98. 'unan |
| 21. ney'ere k'ɔdɔ | 60. tay | 99. g'eyst |
| 22. ne'am'i | 61. p'ɔyin | 100. kur'isi |
| 23. ne'at'okɔ | 62. nɔɔ | 101. tɔp'α |
| 24. nekəb'u | 63. y'oku | 102. üd'in |
| 25. nem'uyser(i) | 64. tuu | 103. y'ele |
| 26. nab'aran | 65. aras'oku | 104. 'iki |
| 27. new'akka | 66. w'ettin | 105. s'ir'ipin |
| 28. net'en | 67. wetin'un | 106. in'in |
| 29. nekəl'utu | 68. wetin'oku | 107. d'ira |
| 30. ned'een'/ned'eni | 69. wetint'u | 108. mur'u(NA) |
| 31. lemm'i | 70. wetaras'oku | 109. pun'aka |
| 32. mey | 71. aday'oku | 110. t'ati |
| 33. 'ɔla | 72. aday'oku miy'oku | 111. law'ala |
| 34. ir'α | 73. asak'anɔɔ | 112. t'utūna |
| 35. pa | 74. asakay'oku | 113. mūr'uku |
| 36. ya | 75. r'ibunɔɔ | 114. lap'ɔŋ |
| 37. nɔŋ | 76. ra'u | 115. neta m'unU gad'ira |
| 38. s'ɔba | 77. pɪd'asi | 116. m'unU nad'ira |
| 39. ad'α | 78. aq'en | 117. m'unU |

35. BUNA? (based on Capell and Berthe)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. giik | 59. d'iat, mit |
| 2. g'ubul | 60. m'alat, cier |
| 3. g'ubulr'e | 61. gwe, gue, pas |
| 4. 'adu | 62. uen, wen |
| 6. g'idai | 67. t'emol |
| 8. f'olol | 77. 'masak |
| 12. 'igo, g'aga | 78. 'gusu/guzu (Be) |
| 13. 'igo | 81. 'taho |
| 17. d'obu | 82. hurat |
| 18. 'igo | 83. man |
| 21. 'idup | 84. 'hesε |
| 22. 'idup | 85. 'sabũ (C)/zap (Be) |
| 23. g'εεl | 87. he |
| 26. k'abas | 89. 'otel 'go |
| 27. g'idit'anε, giri | 90. nege (C)/gege (Be) |
| 28. nεh'utu d'on, gon | 91. mal (C)/mele (Be) |
| 31. 'en | 92. 'loi |
| 32. fana, pana | 94. mok (C)/muk (Be) |
| 33. on, gol | 95. 'gidi'tulur |
| 34. el, il | 96. 'otel 'no (C)/nor (Be) |
| 35. 'ama | 97. 'legul |
| 36. mε, emε | 98. hino |
| 38. don, deu | 99. si |
| 39. 'oto, hoto | 100. gonos |
| 40. 'ika | 102. ene |
| 41. maa, mar | 103. 'loron (C)/hik (Be) |
| 43. mok | 105. 'otel 'getel |
| 44. 'otel | 106. 'sele'gol |
| 47. tie | 107. ga'sal |
| 49. sael | 108. kol |
| 50. hoot | 109. 'oto 'botok (C)/boto (Be) |
| 51. hul | 110. giri (Be <i>feet</i>) |
| 52. in'εel | 111. hun (C)/bi (Be) |
| 54. opwasg'εne | 113. 'beelis |
| 55. hol | 114. bel |
| 56. aa (<i>rice</i>), ipi (<i>padi</i>) | 115. neto zi gasal |
| 57. aa | 116. zi ne gasal |
| 58. h'age | 117. zi |

36. MAKASAI (based on Capell)

with addition of Oirata (based on Cowan 1965, de Josselin de Jong 1937).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 'anub'ere, amu (O) amu | 62. ?u (O) uani |
| 2. d'a?e (O) dau | 67. d'aho |
| 3. b'itikai | 76. - (O) ajaka |
| 4. d'a?e 'asa (O) wata | 77. bere'kama (O) bo'al |
| 6. n'ana (O) ina | 78. 'meta (O) lauare/a |
| 8. m'unikain (O) munikain | 79. - (O) we |
| 12. n'ubukai | 80. - (O) opo |
| 13. t'urukai | 81. nunu'deu |
| 17. 'anam'ata | 82. - (O) elewe |
| 18. w'asi (O) wain | 83. ma'u (O) ma'u |
| 21. r'oso, atu (O) atu | 84. 'umu (O) umu |
| 22. r'oso, atu (O) atu | 85. d'efa (O) ihar(a) |
| 23. atub'ere (O) atu | 86. tata, hatate, reple |
| 26. f'ahilai | 87. - (O) uhur |
| 27. 'iti | 89. 'ate 'isu |
| 28. t'ana'afu, t'anal'ebe (O) tana | 90. 'dani (O) ina |
| 31. 'anu, ana (O) nami | 91. 'la'a (O) mara, lare |
| 32. tufur'ai, (O) tukur, tukurai, panar | 92. 'rau (O) roo, jani |
| 33. m'ata (k'oi) (O) modo | 93. - (O) mut(u)ke |
| 34. 'ira (O) ira | 94. - (O) uma |
| 35. b'oba | 95. iti'bui (O) moi |
| 36. 'ina | 96. 'ate 'asa (O) asah |
| 38. 'oma | 97. 'asan (O) lokide muit(e) (<i>of time</i>) |
| 39. 'ata (O) ada | 99. - (O) leura |
| 40. 'afi (O) ahi | 100. - (O) keles |
| 41. 'ama (O) ama, hala | 102. - (O) dedem, wanat |
| 44. 'ate (O) ada, ara, ete | 103. 'i'a (O) iar |
| 47. 'asa (O) (oto)asa | 104. - (O) mimiri |
| 49. bai (O) hai | 105. 'ate 'amu (O) ara |
| 50. w'atu (O) wadu | 106. dana'kini |
| 51. 'uru (O) uru | 107. 'ena, (O) asi, watae |
| 52. 'ai (O) aya | 108. ka'ulai (O) kiikilai |
| 54. umur'afa (O) uma | 109. 'ata 'teuru (O) boto |
| 55. 'afa (O) here | 110. - (O) nate |
| 57. n'awa (O) nawa, naua, una | 111. 'fi 'bere (O) ihi |
| 58. g'ehē (O) tutu | 112. ar, ra (<i>heat, hot</i>) |
| 59. miit (O) (i)mire | 113. 'butik |
| 60. ta'e (O) yeete | 114. 'gawa (O) hari |
| 61. b'asi (O) ali | 117. - (O) nana |

10. IKHTISAR SINGKAT

Karangan ini mengemukakan satu klasifikasi sementara dari bahasa-bahasa yang dipergunakan di pulau Alor dan sekitarnya (provinsi N.T.T.).

Menurut pendapat pengarang bahan-bahan yang diberikan dalam laporan ini dapat dianggap sebagai bukti untuk hypotesis mengenai relasi genetis, pertama, antara bahasa-bahasa yang dipakai di kepulauan Alor (b.A/P); kedua, antara b.A/P dan beberapa bahasa di pulau Timor (Bunak, Makasai) dan, ketiga, di antara A/P, bahasa Timor yang tersebut di atas dan bahasa-bahasa di jazirah Irian Jaya (Kepala Burung), yaitu bahasa-bahasa Pasar Baru, Purangi, Konda dan Yahadian.

Lain daripada itu, disajikan juga beberapa data administratif (lihat peta I) beserta sumber materi yang terpenting yang berhubungan dengan penelitian bahasa-bahasa Alor (lihat juga daftar karangan-karangan/buku-buku). Juga dibicarakan fungsi bahasa Indonesia dalam masyarakat multilingual ini.

Klasifikasi dari b.A/P ini didasarkan atas dua sumber data:

- a) hasil dari metode leksiko-statistik (lihat tabel 3)
- b) keterangan dari penduduk/informan masing-masing.

Berdasarkan kriterium-kriterium yang tersebut diatas itu, maka untuk sementara baru dapat ditentukan 13 bahasa (lihat peta II: untuk tiap bahasa diberi nama yang paling netral), di antaranya satu yang harus dianggap sebagai satu bahasa Austronesia (bahasa Alor), sedangkan yang lainnya sebagai bahasa non-Austronesia (bahasa-bahasa Lamma, Tewa, Blagar, Nedebang, Kabola, Kafoa, Kelon, Kui/Kiraman(g), Abui, Woisika, Tanglapui dan Kolana).

Bahasa Alor (a.l. Alor Kecil, Alor Besar) dipergunakan di sepanjang daerah pantai semenanjung Alor di sekitar Kota Kalabahi sampai ke Sebanjar. Juga dipakai di sebelah utara pulau Pantar, di sekitar Blangmerang, di dua daerah di sebelah barat Pantar dan di sebagian pulau Merica. Bahasa Alor, yang tak sangat berbeda dengan b. Lamaholot (yang dipakai a.l. oleh penduduk pulau Solor, Lembata, Adonare dan bagian sebelah timur pulau Flores), berfungsi sebagai bahasa pergaulan antara penduduk pulau yang tersebut di atas, walaupun akhir-akhir ini ada kecenderungan bahwa b. Indonesia akan menggantikannya. Dalam kehidupan resmi, di sekolah, di gereja dan dalam keluarga-keluarga dimana ayah dan ibu mempunyai bahasa yang saling berbeda, b. Indonesia dipergunakan sebagai alat komunikasi utama, sehingga anak-anak nya seringkali (hampir) tidak mengenal bahasa orangtuanya.

Bahasa Lamma dipergunakan oleh penduduk daerah barat daya pulau Pantar. Tiga dialek sudah diketahui: a) Kalondama, b) Tubal atau Mauta, c) Biangwalla. Bahasa Tewa khususnya merupakan bahasa orang-orang di bagian

tengah pulau Pantar. Bahasa Tewa mempunyai tiga dialek: a) Deing, b) Madar, c) Lebang (juga disebut Sargang). Bahasa Blagar digunakan baik oleh penduduk bagian timur pulau Pantar, maupun oleh penduduk pulau Tereweng, pulau Pura dan pulau Ternate. Bahasa Nedebang dipergunakan di bagian barat kecamatan Pantar. Bahasa Kabola dipakai di jazirah pulau Alor (Kepala Burung) dan di seberang teluk Kabola, yaitu di Hamap (dekat Moru).

Bahasa Kofoa terdapat di tengah-tengah daerah b.Kelon. Bahasa Kelon terdapat di bagian barat daya pulau Pantar dan juga di dekat Kabir (Panggar). Bahasa Kui/Kiraman(g) terdiri dari dua dialek: Kui dan Kiraman(g). Kui dipakai di sepanjang pantai barat daya dan di sekitar Batulolong. Kiraman(g) digunakan oleh penduduk Sibera. Bahasa Kui juga dipergunakan di sekitar Moru. Bahasa Abui: daerahnya luas, dari pantai sebelah Barat sampai kira-kira batas yang menghubungkan Letley melalui Apui dengan Sibera. Bahasa Woisika dan b. Tanglapui merupakan bahasa-bahasa penduduk di pedalaman. Bahasa ini terdapat di Alor Timor dan dianggap sebagai bahasa yang paling sukar oleh penduduk wilayah lain. Bahasa Kolana: letaknya di pantai sebelah timur dan sebelah tenggara pulau Alor. Bahasa ini dipakai juga di sekitar Taramana dan Takala.

Karena dalam membicarakan penduduk Alor dan pulau lain belum pernah dilakukan perincian jumlah penduduk yang didasarkan pada golongan-golongan sukubangsa atau masyarakat bahasa/dialek masing-masing, maka kami belum mampu memberikan keterangan tentang jumlah pembicara tiap-tiap bahasa yang terdapat.

Metode leksiko-statistik dan beberapa persamaan yang terdapat dalam bidang tata bahasa juga sudah membuktikan bahwa bahasa-bahasa non-Austronesia itu saling berhubungan (bahasa-bahasa tersebut menunjukkan 24-71% "shared radical cognates" dan merupakan satu kelompok bahasa tersendiri dalam "West Papuan Phylum" (Cowan: 1960).

Kriterium-kriterium yang dipakai untuk menentukan sifat non-Austronesia dari b.A/P itu adalah:

- a) leksikon
- b) gejala "inalienables", yaitu, kata-kata yang hanya timbul dengan awalan posesif (rupanya, fenomena ini terbatas pada istilah-istilah untuk hubungan keluarga ("kinship terms") dan bagian-bagian tubuh).
- c) penunjuk-penunjuk untuk oknum dan bilangan grammatikal (lihat tabel 4)
- d) konstruksi genitip yang terbalik
- e) sistem hitungan/katabilangan yang merupakan sejenis sistem kwiner (lihat tabel 5).

Akhirnya disajikan hasil dari perbandingan antara b.A/P, bahasa Bunak, bahasa Makasai dan bahasa-bahasa Kepala Burung (Irian Jaya) dan ditentukan persamaan antara penunjuk untuk oknum dalam bentuk mufrad.

Tigapuluh daftar kata ditambahkan dalam ejaan fonetis (lihat tabel 1, 2) dari bermacam-macam bahasa/dialek kepulauan Alor ini. Di samping itu, juga disajikan daftar kata dari bahasa-bahasa Bunak dan Makasai disertai dengan terjemahan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia.

N O T E S

1. This paper is a preliminary investigation in connection with project W 38-7 (the description of two Alor languages) sponsored by the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research. The author would like to express his thanks to the Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Jakarta) and to the local authorities in Nusa Tenggara Timor for their cooperation and C.L. Voorhoeve and H. Steinhauer who read an earlier version of this paper and offered much valuable criticism.
2. The Solor-Alor archipelago consists of the islands Solor, Adonare, Lomblem, Pantar, Pura, Alor and several smaller islands.
3. Pointed brackets refer to Map 1.
4. See Section 5 - Classification.
5. A few examples (for the phonetic symbols, see Section 1.1). Compare list 34 (Kolana): 2 nɛl'ɔkman, 3 nɛlwas'ɛr, 4 ninb'atA, 5 nɛw'ɛrlakA, 11 nɛw'erman, 12 nɛb'irI, 13 nɛb'irklutU, 16 l'omu, 19 nɛwak'at-, 20 nɛm'eyn, 29 k(ə)'l'ut-, 30 nɛd'ɪŋ, 33 'ɛb. List 33 (Tanglapui): 3 n'ɔmkwɛ, 15 ŋw'akke, 29 nay'akka, 30 n'andɛn, 34 idʒ'ayr, 37 ŋ'addan, 40 ap'ey. List 11 Retta (Pura): 4 nɔŋb='aɦa, 5 nɔb='ɛri, 8 nɔm'ɪŋ, 12 nɔɦ'i, 13 nɔb'ar, 18 nɔw'ehiŋ, 20 nɔb'ɔɦ, 32 nɔt'ow. Compare also lists 29 and 30 (Pido I and II).
6. Questioning about the name of the languages and the dialects yields a bewildering set of possibilities: some informants give the name of their clan and/or the name(s) of their old village (in the mountains). Others mention the new village (near the coast) or the administrative unit to which they belong. Sometimes an informant indicates his language

by means of the name others use (e.g., his old or new neighbours) in referring to him, his clan, his village or his language. It goes without saying that his neighbours possess their own name(s) for their own language and that these names may be different from the names which our informant uses when discussing their language. I mention here the most common names only.

7. Nieuwenkamp (1925) mentions a form *deti* (?<^{*}y'etiŋ) for 5 in the language of Barawahing (Abui). I have not been able to trace this form.

8. The percentages offered here may be misleading in regard to the figures given in Chart 3. The number of comparisons used in determining the percentages should be taken into account: for Buna' and Makasai forty comparisons are involved.

9. However, it is obvious that as long as detailed descriptions of these languages are wanting, genetic-comparative work remains speculative: at this stage, only tentative conclusions can be drawn (see also Leont'ev 1974:39, Moeliono 1963:31).

10. In order to prevent the reader from drifting into a real 'mer à boire' a representative selection has been made from the lists I collected. From these lists the first 117 items are presented. For instances of dialectal variation, see Section 5 - Classification. The nouns indicating family relations and bodyparts are given with the first singular possessive prefix.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations: *BijdrTLV*: *Bijdragen tot de taal-land-en Volkenkunde*
 TAG : *Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlands*
Aardrijkskundig Genootschap

ANCEAUX, J.C.

1973 'Naschrift', *BijdrTLV* 129.345-46.

ANONYMOUS [M.H. du Croo ?]

1914 'De eilanden Alor en Pantar, Residentie Timor en
 onderhoorigheden'. TAG 2^e series, 31(1).70-102.

A[rmv] M[ap] S[ervice] (LN)

1942 *Lesser Sunda Island: Alor, Ternate, Kisu*, (1:100,000) 3 sheets

BARNES, R.

1973 'Two terminologies of symmetric prescriptive alliance from
 Pantar and Alor in Eastern Indonesia', *Sociologus* 23(1).71-89.

BERTHE, L.

1959 'Sur quelque distiques Buna? (Timor Central)', *BijdrTLV* 115.
 336-371.

1963 'La morpho-syntaxe du Buna?', *L'Homme* 3.106-16.

1972 *Bei Gua, Itinéraire des Ancêtres. Mythes de Buna? de Timor.*
 Paris, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

BOUMAN, M.A.

- 1943 'De Aloreesche dansplaats', *BijdrTLV* 102.481-500.

BROUWER, D.

- 1935 *Bijdrage tot de anthropologie der Alor-eilanden*. Amsterdam (Ph.D. Thesis).

CAPELL, A.

- 1943-45 'Peoples and languages of Timor', *Oceania* 14.191-219, 311-37; 15(1).19-48.

COWAN, H.K.J.

- 1953 *Voorlopige resultaten van een ambtelijk taal-onderzoek in Nieuw-Guinea*. Den Haag, Martinus Nijhoff.
- 1957 'A large Papua phylum in West New Guinea', *Oceania* 28.159-66.
- 1960 'Nadere gegevens betreffende de verbreiding der West-Papoease Taalgroep (Vogelkop, Nieuw-Guinea)'. *BijdrTLV* 116.350-64.
- 1963 'Le Buna? de Timor: une langue Ouest-Papoue', *BijdrTLV* 119.387-400.
- 1965 'The Oirata Language', *Lingua* 14.360-70.

DU BOIS, C.

- 1944 *The people of Alor*. University of Minnesota Press.
(Reprinted as paperback in 1961 in Harper Torchbooks, B7042).

ESSER, S.J.

- 1938 *Atlas van Tropisch Nederland*. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Amsterdam. (Language map (9b): Alor, Pantar, Flores).

GALEN, G.A.M., VAN

- 1946 *Memorie van Overgave van den fundgeerend controleur van Alor*. (Unpublished).

GREENBERG, J.S.

- 1971 'The Indo-Pacific Hypothesis', *Current Trends in Linguistics* 8.807-71.

JOSSELIN DE JONG, J.P.B., DE

- 1937 *Studies in Indonesian Culture, I. Oirata: a Timorese settlement on Kisar.*

LEMOINE, A.

- 1969 'Histoire de Pantar', *L'Homme* 9(4,5).5-32.

LEONT'EV, A.A.

- 1974 *Papuasskie Jazyki.*
Jazyki Narodov Azii i Afriki.

LIJNDEN, D.W.C., BARON VAN

- 1851 'Bijdragen tot de kennis van Solor, Alor, Rotti en Savoe en omliggende eilanden', *Natuurkundig tijdschrift van Nederlandsch Indië* 2.317-36, 388-414.

MOELIONO, A.M.

- 1963 'Ragam bahasa di Irian Barat', *Penduduk Irian Barat* (ed. by Koentjaraningrat, Harsja W. Bachtiar) 28-38.

NICOLSPEYER, M.M.

- 1940 *De sociale structuur van een Aloreese bevolkingsgroep.*
Rijswijk (ZH), V.A. Kramers (Ph.D. Thesis).

NIEUWENKAMP, W.O.J.

- 1922 'Drie weken op Alor', *Nederlandsch Indie Oud en Nieuw* 7(3).67-88.
1925 *Zwerftocht door Timor en Onderhoorigheden.*

NOACH, M.A.

- 1971 *Sejarah Suku Abui (di kabupaten Alor).* (Unpublished).

REINWARDT, C.G.C.

- 1858 *Reis naar het Oostelijk gedeelte van de Ind. Archipel in het jaar 1821.* Amsterdam, F. Muller.

RIJNDERS, K.

- 1938 *Memorie van overgave.* (Unpublished).

LE ROUX

- 1929 'De Elcano's tocht door den Timorarchipel met Magelhaes' schip Victoria', *Feestbundel* (2), 1-70 (ed. by Het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen).

SALZNER, R.

- 1960 *Sprachenatlas des Indopazifischen Raumes*. 2 Vols. (Map 24: Alor-Pantar) Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz.

TEMMINCK, C.J.

- 1849 *Coup d'oeil général sur les possessions neerlandaises dans l'Inde Archipelagique*, (3). Leiden, A. Arnz.

TILUATA, H.

- 1971 *Laporan hasil penelitian Suku Abui*. (Unpublished)

VATTER, E.

- 1932 *Ata Kiwan. Unbekannte Bergvölker im Tropischen Holland*. Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut.

WATUSEKE, F.C.

- 1973 'Gegevens over de taal van Pantar: een Irian taal', *Bijdr TLV* 129.340-46.

WURM, S.A.

- 1971 'The Papuan Linguistic Situation', *Current Trends in Linguistics* 8.541-657.

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series A, Nos. 1-9, Series B, Nos. 1-6, Series C, Nos. 1 and 3, and Bulletins 1 and 2 were called LINGUISTIC CIRCLE OF CANBERRA PUBLICATIONS.

All publications (including reprints of earlier items) subsequent to July 1967 bear the new name PACIFIC LINGUISTICS.

After each entry, ISBN numbers have been added. Where there are two ISBN numbers given, the first one refers to the complete set of volumes, and the second to the individual volume or part.

Prices are subject to alteration without prior notification.

SERIES A - OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| No. 1 | WURM, S.A. <i>Some Remarks on the Role of Language in the Assimilation of Australian Aborigines.</i> 1963; 12 pp.
Reprinted 1966. ISBN 0 85883 006 X | \$0.50 |
| No. 2 | HEALEY, Alan <i>Handling Unsophisticated Linguistic Informants.</i> 1964; iii + 30 pp. Reprinted 1967, 1972, 1973, 1975.
ISBN 0 85883 007 8 | \$1.00 |
| No. 3 | PENCE, Alan, Ellis Deibler Jr., Phyllis M. Healey, and Bruce A. Hooley <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.1.</i> 1964; iv + 42 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 008 6 | \$1.25 |
| No. 4 | WURM, S.A. <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.2.</i> 1964; iv + 41 pp.; 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 009 4 | \$1.25 |
| No. 5 | HEALEY, Phyllis M. <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.3.</i> 1965; iv + 53 pp. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 010 8 | \$1.50 |
| No. 6 | BEE, Darlene <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.4.</i> 1965; iv + 68 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 011 6 | \$1.75 |
| No. 7 | FRANTZ, C.I. and M.E., D. and J. Oatridge, R. Loving, J. Swick, A. Pence, P. Staalsen, and H. and M. Boxwell <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.5.</i> 1966; viii + 93 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 012 4 | \$2.50 |
| No. 8 | SHETLER, J., R. Pittman, V. Forsberg, and J. Hussey <i>Papers in Philippine Linguistics No.1.</i> 1966; iv + 38 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 013 2 | \$1.25 |
| No. 9 | NGUYEN DANG LIEM, A. Tran Huong Mai, and David W. Dellinger <i>Papers in South East Asian Linguistics No.1.</i> 1967; iv + 43 pp. + 30 tables + 3 chart tables + 27 charts. Reprinted 1970. ISBN 0 85883 014 0 | \$2.50 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Occasional Papers - *continued*

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| No.10 | GLASGOW, D. and K., Jean F. Kirton, W.J. Oates, and B.A. and E.G. Sommer <i>Papers in Australian Linguistics</i> No.1. 1967; v + 59 pp. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 015 9 | \$1.50 |
| No.11 | VON BRANDENSTEIN, C.G., A. Capell, and K. Hale <i>Papers in Australian Linguistics</i> No.2. 1967; iii + 73 pp. + 7 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 016 7 | \$2.50 |
| No.12 | McELHANON, K.A. and G. Renck <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.6. 1967; iv + 48 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 017 5 | \$1.25 |
| No.13 | GODDARD, J. and K.J. Franklin <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.7. 1967; iv + 59 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 018 3 | \$1.50 |
| No.14 | AGUAS, E.F. and D.T. Tryon <i>Papers in Australian Linguistics</i> No.3. 1968; iii + 46 pp. + 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 019 1 | \$1.25 |
| No.15 | CAPELL, A., G.J. Parker, and A.J. Schütz <i>Papers in Linguistics of Melanesia</i> No.1. 1968; iii + 52 pp. + 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 020 5 | \$1.50 |
| No.16 | VOORHOEVE, C.L., K.J. Franklin, and G. Scott <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.8. 1968; iv + 62 pp.; 2 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 021 3 | \$1.50 |
| No.17 | KINSLOW HARRIS, J., S.A. Wurm, and D.C. Laycock <i>Papers in Australian Linguistics</i> No.4. 1969; vi + 97 pp.; 3 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 022 1 | \$2.50 |
| No.18 | CAPELL, A.; A. Healey, A. Isoroembo, and M. Chittleborough; and D.B. Wilson <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.9. 1969; vi + 110 pp.; 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 023 X | \$2.50 |
| No.19 | MILLER, J. and H.W. Miller <i>Papers in Philippine Linguistics</i> No.2. 1969; iii + 32 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 024 8 | \$1.25 |
| No.20 | PRENTICE, D.J. <i>Papers in Borneo Linguistics</i> No.1. 1969; iv + 41 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 025 6 | \$1.25 |
| No.21 | CAPELL, A., A. Chowning, and S.A. Wurm <i>Papers in Linguistics of Melanesia</i> No.2. 1970; v + 105 pp.; 5 maps. ISBN 0 85883 002 7 | \$2.50 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Occasional Papers - *continued*

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|--------|
| No.22 | LAYCOCK, D.C., Richard G. Lloyd, and Philip Staalsen | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.10. 1969; v + 84 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 026 4 | \$2.50 |
| No.23 | BUNN, G. and R.; Alan Pence, Elaine Geary, and Doris Bjorkman; H. and N. Weimer; and O.R. Claassen and K.A. McElhanon | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.11. 1970; v + 78 pp.; 1 map.
ISBN 0 85883 001 9 | \$2.50 |
| No.24 | ABRAMS, N., J. Forster, and R. Brichoux | <i>Papers in Philippine Linguistics</i> No.3. 1970; vi + 77 pp. ISBN 0 85883 000 0 | \$2.50 |
| No.25 | VOORHOEVE, C.L., K.A. McElhanon, and Bruce L. and Ruth Blowers | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.12. 1970; iv + 60 pp. + 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 027 2 | \$1.50 |
| No.26 | BLOWERS, B.L., Margie Griffin, and K.A. McElhanon | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.13. 1970; iv + 48 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 028 0 | \$1.50 |
| No.27 | KIRTON, Jean F. | <i>Papers in Australian Linguistics</i> No.5. 1971; iv + 70 pp. ISBN 0 85883 029 9 | \$1.75 |
| No.28 | DUTTON, T., C.L. Voorhoeve, and S.A. Wurm | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.14. 1971; vi + 172 pp.; 8 maps.
ISBN 0 85883 030 2 | \$4.00 |
| No.29 | GLOVER, Warren W., Maria Hari, and E.R. Hope | <i>Papers in South East Asian Linguistics</i> No.2. 1971; iv + 78 pp.; 1 map.
ISBN 0 85883 031 0 | \$2.50 |
| No.30 | DELLINGER, D.W., E.R. Hope, Makio Katsura, and Tatsuo Nishida | <i>Papers in South East Asian Linguistics</i> No.3. 1973; iv + 82 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 091 4 | \$2.50 |
| No.31 | LEWIS, R.K., Sandra C. Lewis, Shirley Litteral, and P. Staalsen | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.15. 1972; v + 69 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 032 9 | \$1.75 |
| No.32 | HOHULIN, R.M. and Lou Hohulin | <i>Papers in Philippine Linguistics</i> No.4. 1971; iv + 32 pp. ISBN 0 85883 033 7 | \$1.25 |
| No.34 | ALLEN, Janice and M. Lawrence | <i>Papers in New Guinea Linguistics</i> No.16. 1972; iii + 46 pp. ISBN 0 85883 081 7 | \$1.50 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Occasional Papers - *continued*

- No.35 BEAUMONT, C., D.T. Tryon, and S.A. Wurm *Papers in Linguistics of Melanesia* No.3. 1972; vii + 113 pp. + 6 maps. \$2.50
ISBN 0 85883 083 3
- No.36 SCHEBECK, B.; and L.A. Hercus and I.M. White *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.6. 1973; iv + 72 pp. + 4 pages of photographs + 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 095 7 \$2.50
- No.37 FURBY, Christine E., Luise A. Hercus, and Christine Kilham *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.7. 1974; iv + 73 pp. + 1 map + 3 photographs. ISBN 0 85883 116 3 \$2.50
- No.38 HOLZKNECHT, K.G. and D.J. Phillips *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.17. 1973; iii + 78 pp. ISBN 0 85883 097 3 \$2.50
- No.39 SHARPE, M.C., L. Jagst, and D.B.W. Birk *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.8. 1975; v + 78 pp. ISBN 0 85883 126 0 \$2.50
- No.40 CONRAD, R. and W. Dye; N.P. Thomson; and L.P. Bruce Jr. *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.18. 1975; iv + 102 pp. + 5 maps. ISBN 0 85883 118 X \$3.00
- No.41 CHANDLER, Donna Hettick, E. Ruch, and Jeannette Witucki *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.5. 1974; iv + 74 pp. ISBN 0 85883 114 7 \$2.50
- No.43 HEADLAND, T.N. and A. Healey; and Jeannette Witucki *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.6. 1974; iii + 74 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 108 2 \$2.50

In preparation:

- No.33 COURT, C. and D.J. Prentice *Papers in Borneo Linguistics* No.2
- No.42 HUDSON, Joyce and Barbara J. Sayers *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.9

SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS

- No. 1 WURM, S.A. and J.B. Harris *POLICE MOTU, An introduction to the Trade Language of Papua (New Guinea) for anthropologists and other fieldworkers.* 1963; vi + 81 pp. Reprinted 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973. ISBN 0 85883 034 5 \$2.50

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Monographs - continued

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| No. 2 | WURM, S.A. <i>Phonological Diversification in Australian New Guinea Highlands Languages.</i> 1964; iii + 87 pp.; 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 035 3 | \$2.50 |
| No. 3 | HEALEY, Alan <i>Telefol Phonology.</i> 1964; iii + 1 figure + 53 pp. + 5 tables. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 036 1 | \$1.50 |
| No. 4 | HEALEY, Phyllis M. <i>Telefol Noun Phrases.</i> 1965; iii + 51 pp. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 037 X | \$1.50 |
| No. 5 | HEALEY, Phyllis M. <i>Levels and Chaining in Telefol Sentences.</i> 1966; iv + 64 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 038 8 | \$1.75 |
| No. 6 | TRYON, Darrell T. <i>Nengone Grammar.</i> 1967; x + 91 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 039 6 | \$2.50 |
| No. 7 | TRYON, Darrell T. <i>Dehu Grammar.</i> 1968; ix + 111 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 040 X | \$3.00 |
| No. 8 | TRYON, Darrell T. <i>Iai Grammar.</i> 1968; xii + 125 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 041 8 | \$3.50 |
| No. 9 | DUTTON, T.E. <i>The Peopling of Central Papua: Some Preliminary Observations.</i> 1969; viii + 182 pp. Reprinted 1970, 1971. ISBN 0 85883 042 6 | \$4.00 |
| No.10 | FRANKLIN, K.J. <i>The Dialects of Kewa.</i> 1968; iv + 72 pp.; 20 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 043 4 | \$3.00 |
| No.11 | SOMMER, B.A. <i>Kunjen Phonology: Synchronic and Diachronic.</i> 1969; iv + 72 pp.; 3 maps. ISBN 0 85883 044 2 | \$2.50 |
| No.12 | KLOKEID, T.J. <i>Thargari Phonology and Morphology.</i> 1969; viii + 56 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 045 0 | \$1.50 |
| No.13 | TREFRY, D. <i>A Comparative Study of Kuman and Pawaian.</i> 1969; iv + 94 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 046 9 | \$2.50 |
| No.14 | McELHANON, K.A. <i>Selepet Phonology.</i> 1970; v + 47 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 003 5 | \$1.50 |
| No.15 | TRYON, D.T. <i>An Introduction to Maranungku (Northern Australia).</i> 1970; vi + 111 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 047 7 | \$3.00 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Monographs - *continued*

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| No.16 | McELHANON, K.A. and C.L. Voorhoeve <i>The Trans-New Guinea Phylum: Explorations in Deep-level Genetic Relationships.</i> 1970; v + 107 pp.; 4 maps. ISBN 0 85883 048 5 | \$3.00 |
| No.17 | KUKI, Hiroshi <i>Tuamotuan Phonology.</i> 1970; ix + 119 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 049 3 | \$3.00 |
| No.18 | YOUNG, R.A. <i>The Verb in Bena-Bena: its Form and Function.</i> 1971; v + 68 pp. ISBN 0 85883 050 7 | \$1.75 |
| No.19 | PATON, W.F. <i>Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Grammar.</i> 1971; xi + 128 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 051 5 | \$3.50 |
| No.20 | CAPELL, A. <i>Arosi Grammar.</i> 1971; iv + 90 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 052 3 | \$2.50 |
| No.21 | McELHANON, K.A. <i>Selepet Grammar. Part 1: From Root to Phrase.</i> 1972; vi + 116 pp. ISBN 0 85883 085 X and ISBN 0 85883 086 8 | \$3.00 |
| No.22 | McELHANON, K.A. <i>Towards a Typology of the Finisterre-Huon Languages, New Guinea.</i> 1973; vii + 73 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 094 9 | \$2.00 |
| No.23 | SCOTT, Graham <i>Higher Levels of Fore Grammar.</i> Edited by Robert E. Longacre. 1973; x + 88 pp. ISBN 0 85883 088 4 | \$3.00 |
| No.24 | DUTTON, T.E. <i>A Checklist of Languages and Present-day Villages of Central and South-East Mainland Papua.</i> 1973; iv + 80 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 090 6 | \$2.00 |
| No.25 | LAYCOCK, D.C. <i>Sepik Languages - Checklist and Preliminary Classification.</i> 1973; iv + 130 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 084 1 | \$3.50 |
| No.26 | MÜHLHÄUSLER, P. <i>Pidginization and Simplification of Language.</i> 1974; v + 161 pp. ISBN 0 85883 113 9 | \$4.00 |
| No.27 | RAMOS, Teresita V. <i>The Case System of Tagalog Verbs.</i> 1974; viii + 168 pp. ISBN 0 85883 115 5 | \$4.50 |
| No.28 | WEST, Dorothy <i>Wojokeso Sentence, Paragraph, and Discourse Analysis.</i> Edited by Robert E. Longacre. 1973; x + 181 pp. ISBN 0 85883 089 2 | \$5.00 |
| No.29 | ELBERT, Samuel H. <i>Puluwat Grammar.</i> 1974; v + 137 pp. ISBN 0 85883 103 1 | \$3.50 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Monographs - *continued*

- No.30 METCALFE, C.D. *Bardi Verb Morphology (Northwestern Australia)*. \$5.50
1975; x + 215 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 121 X
- No.31 VOORHOEVE, C.L. *Languages of Irian Jaya: Checklist. \$4.00*
Preliminary Classification, Language Maps, Wordlists. 1975;
iv + 129 pp.; 17 maps. ISBN 0 85883 128 7
- No.32 WALTON, Janice *Binongan Itneg Sentences.* 1975; vi + 70 pp. \$2.00
ISBN 0 85883 117 1
- No.33 GUY, J.M.B. *A Grammar of the Northern Dialect of Sakao.* 1974; \$3.00
ix + 99 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 104 X
- No.34 HOPE, E.R. *The Deep Syntax of Lisu Sentences. A Transforma- \$5.00*
tional Case Grammar. 1974; viii + 184 pp. + 1 map.
ISBN 0 85883 110 4
- No.35 IRWIN, Barry *Salt-Vui Grammar.* 1974; iv + 151 pp. \$4.00
ISBN 0 85883 111 2
- No.38 SNEDDON, J.N. *Tondano Phonology and Grammar.* 1975; \$7.00
viii + 264 pp. ISBN 0 85883 125 2
- No.39 LANG, Adrienne *The Semantics of Classificatory Verbs in Enga \$6.00*
(and other Papua New Guinea Languages). 1975; xii + 234 pp.;
2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 123 6
- No.43 STOKHOF, W.A.L. *Preliminary Notes on the Alor and Pantar Lan- \$2.00*
guages (East Indonesia). 1975; vi + 73 pp. + 2 maps.
ISBN 0 85883 124 4

In preparation:

- No.36 PHILLIPS, D.J. *Wahgi Phonology and Morphology*
- No.37 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *Cases, Clauses and Sentences in Vietnamese*
- No.40 RENCK, G.L. *A Grammar of Yagaria*
- No.41 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *Languages of the Madang District*
- No.42 FURBY, E.S. and C.E. *A Preliminary Analysis of Garawa Phrases and \$*
Clauses
- No.44 SAYERS, Barbara *The Sentence in Wik-Munkan*
- No.45 LEE, Jennifer R. *Notes on Li Hawu (Eastern Indonesia)*
- No.46 GLISSMEYER, Gloria *A Tagmemic Analysis of Hawaii English Clauses*

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

SERIES C - BOOKS

- No. 1 LAYCOCK, D.C. *The Ndu Language Family (Sepik District, New Guinea)*. 1965; xi + 224 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 053 1 \$5.50
- No. 3 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *English Grammar (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.1)*. 1966; xliv + 177 pp. Reprinted 1970. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 055 8 \$5.50
- No. 4 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *Vietnamese Grammar (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.2)*. 1969; xliii + 209 pp. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 056 6 \$6.00
- No. 5 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *A Contrastive Grammatical Analysis of English and Vietnamese (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.3)*. 1967; xv + 151 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 057 4 \$4.00
- No. 6 TRYON, Darrell T. *Dehu-English Dictionary*. 1967; v + 137 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 058 2 \$3.50
- No. 7 TRYON, Darrell T. *English-Dehu Dictionary*. 1967; iii + 162 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 059 0 \$4.00
- No. 8 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *A Contrastive Phonological Analysis of English and Vietnamese (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.4)*. 1970; xv + 206 pp. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 004 3 \$6.00
- No. 9 TRYON, D.T. and M.-J. Dubois *Nengone Dictionary. Part I: Nengone-English*. 1969; vii + 445 pp. ISBN 0 85883 060 4 and ISBN 0 85883 061 2 \$10.00
- No.10 OATES, W. and L. Oates *Kapau Pedagogical Grammar*. 1968; v + 178 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 062 0 \$4.50
- No.11 FOX, C.E. *Arosi-English Dictionary*. 1970; iv + 406 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 063 9 \$9.50
- No.13 WURM, S.A. and D.C. Laycock, Eds. *Pacific Linguistic Studies in Honour of Arthur Capell*. 1970; viii + 1292 pp.; 25 maps; 1 photograph. Reprinted 1975. ISBN 0 85883 005 1 \$30.00

Articles authored, or co-authored, by:

B.W. Bender, Catherine M. Berndt, R.M. Berndt, H. Bluhme, J.E. Bolt, C.G. von Brandenstein, †C.D. Chrétien, J.R. Cleverly, C. Court, R.M.W. Dixon, W.H. Douglas, T.E. Dutton, I. Dyen, S.H. Elbert, A.P. Elkin, E.H. Flint, K.J. Franklin, Marie Godfrey, G.W. Grace, K. Hale, Joy Harris, A. Healey, H. Hershberger, Ruth Hershberger,

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Books - *continued*

W.G. Hoddinot, P.W. Hohepa, N.M. Holmer, B.A. Hooley,
 Dorothy J. James, H. Kähler, Susan Kaldor, H. Kerr,
 Jean F. Kirton, D.C. Laycock, Nguyen Dang Liem,
 K.A. McElhanon, H. McKaughan, G.N. O'Grady, A. Pawley,
 Eunice V. Pike, R. Pittman, D.J. Prentice, A.J. Schütz,
 M.C. Sharpe, †W.E. Smythe, A.J. Taylor, D.T. Tryon,
 E.M. Uhlenbeck, C.F. Voegelin, F.M. Voegelin, C.L. Voorhoeve,
 S.A. Wurm, J. Z'Graggen.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| No.14 | GEERTS, P. <i>'Are'are Dictionary</i> . 1970; iv + 185 pp.; 1 map.
ISBN 0 85883 064 7 | \$4.50 |
| No.15 | McELHANON, K.A. and N.A. <i>Selepet-English Dictionary</i> . 1970;
xxi + 144 pp. ISBN 0 85883 065 5 | \$4.50 |
| No.16 | FRANKLIN, K.J. <i>A Grammar of Kewa, New Guinea</i> . 1971;
ix + 138 pp. ISBN 0 85883 066 3 | \$3.50 |
| No.17 | PARKER, G.J. <i>Southeast Ambrym Dictionary</i> . 1971; xiii + 60 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 067 1 | \$1.75 |
| No.18 | PRENTICE, D.J. <i>The Murut Languages of Sabah</i> . 1971;
xi + 311 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 068 X | \$7.00 |
| No.19 | Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. <i>Classificatory and Typological Studies in
Languages of the Madang District</i> . 1971; viii + 179 pp.;
4 maps. ISBN 0 85883 069 8 | \$4.50 |
| No.20 | LANG, Adrienne <i>Enga Dictionary with English Index</i> . 1973;
lvi + 219 pp. + 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 093 0 | \$8.50 |
| No.21 | PATON, W.F. <i>Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary</i> . 1973;
ix + 337 pp. + 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 092 2 | \$9.00 |
| No.22 | LONGACRE, Robert E., Ed. <i>Philippine Discourse and Paragraph
Studies in Memory of Betty McLachlin</i> . 1971; xv + 366 pp.;
1 photograph. ISBN 0 85883 070 1
Articles authored by: †Betty McLachlin and Barbara Blackburn,
Hazel Wrigglesworth, Claudia Whittle, Charles Walton. | \$8.50 |
| No.23 | TRYON, D.T. and M.-J. Dubois <i>Nengone Dictionary. Part II:
English-Nengone</i> . 1971; iii + 202 pp. ISBN 0 85883 060 4
and ISBN 0 85883 071 X | \$6.00 |
| No.24 | ELBERT, Samuel H. <i>Puluwat Dictionary</i> . 1972; ix + 401 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 082 5 | \$9.50 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Books - *continued*

- No.25 FOX, Charles E. *Lau Dictionary*, with English Index. 1974; \$8.50
vi + 260 pp. ISBN 0 85883 101 5
- No.26 FRANKLIN, Karl, Ed., in cooperation with M. Brown, T. Dutton, \$14.00
R. Lloyd, G. McDonald, D. Shaw, C. Voorhoeve, S. Wurm *The
Linguistic Situation in the Gulf District and Adjacent Areas,
Papua New Guinea*. 1973; x + 597 pp.; 8 maps.
ISBN 0 85883 100 7
- No.27 HO-MIN SOHN and B.W. Bender *A Ulithian Grammar*. 1973; \$9.50
xv + 398 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 098 1
- No.28 HEADLAND, Thomas N. and Janet D. *A Dumagat (Casiguran) - \$8.50
English Dictionary*. 1974; lxii + 232 pp.; 1 map.
ISBN 0 85883 107 4
- No.29 DUTTON, T.E., Ed. *Studies in Languages of Central and South- \$22.00
East Papua*. 1975; xviii + 834 pp.; 5 maps.
ISBN 0 85883 119 8
A collection of illustrative sketches of many hitherto un-
described languages of Central and South-East Papua by
J. Austing, R.E. Cooper, T.E. Dutton, J. and C. Farr, R. and
S. Garland, J.E. Henderson, J.A. Kolia (formerly Collier),
M. Olsen, A. Pawley, E.L. Richert, N.P. Thomson, R. Upia,
H. and N. Weimer.
- No.31 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, Ed. *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies*. \$8.00
1974; vii + 213 pp. ISBN 0 85883 099 X
Articles authored by: Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, Cesar A. Hidalgo,
Arthur G. Crisfield, Philip N. Jenner, Marybeth Clark, Nguyen
Dang Liem, Saveros Pou.
- No.32 TRYON, D.T. *Daly Family Languages, Australia*. 1974; \$8.50
xvii + 303 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 106 6
- No.34 GUY, J.B.M. *Handbook of Bichelamar - Manuel de Bichelamar*. \$8.50
1974; iii + 256 pp. Reprinted 1975. ISBN 0 85883 109 0
- No.35 KEESING, R.M. *Kwaio Dictionary*. 1975; xxxiv + 296 pp.; 1 map. \$10.50
ISBN 0 85883 120 1

In preparation:

- No. 2 WURM, S.A., Ed.; with P. Mühlhäusler, D.C. Laycock and T.E. Dutton
Handbook of New Guinea Pidgin
- No.12 LAYCOCK, D.C. *Basic Materials in Buin: Grammar, Texts, and Dictionary*
- No.30 LOVING, R. and A. *Awa Dictionary*

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Books in preparation - *continued*

- No.33 WURM, S.A. and B. Wilson *English Finder List of Reconstructions in Austronesian Languages*
- No.36 REID, L.A. *Bontoc Dictionary*
- No.37 RENCK, G.L. *Yagaria Dictionary*
- No.38 WURM, S.A., Ed. *Papuan Languages and the New Guinea Linguistic Scene (New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, vol.1)*
- No.39 WURM, S.A., Ed. *Austronesian Languages (New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, vol.2)*
- No.40 WURM, S.A., Ed. *Language, Culture, Society, and the Modern World (New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, vol.3)*
- No.41 FLIERL, W. and H. Strauss, Eds. *Kâte Dictionary*
- No.42 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, Ed. *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies, vol.2*

SERIES D - SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Bulletins, archival materials and other publications)

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|--------|
| No. 1 | <i>Bulletin No.1.</i> 1964; 9 pp. | ISBN 0 85883 072 8 | \$0.25 |
| No. 2 | <i>Bulletin No.2.</i> 1965; 84 pp. | ISBN 0 85883 073 6 | \$1.50 |
| No. 3 | WURM, S.A. <i>New Guinea Highlands Pidgin: Course Materials.</i> 1971; vii + 175 pp. | ISBN 0 85883 074 4 | \$4.00 |
| No. 4 | WURM, S.A. <i>Language Map of the Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands, Territory of Papua and New Guinea.</i> In 14 colours. 1961. | ISBN 0 85883 075 2 | \$0.50 |
| No. 5 | LAYCOCK, Don <i>Materials in New Guinea Pidgin (Coastal and Low-lands).</i> 1970; xxxvii + 62 pp. Reprinted 1974. | ISBN 0 85883 076 0 | \$3.00 |
| No. 6 | NGUYEN DANG LIEM <i>Four-Syllable Idiomatic Expressions in Vietnamese.</i> 1970; v + 60 pp. | ISBN 0 85883 077 9 | \$1.75 |
| No. 7 | ELBERT, S.H. <i>Three Legends of Puluwat and a Bit of Talk.</i> 1971; viii + 85 pp.; 1 map; 1 photograph. | ISBN 0 85883 078 7 | \$2.50 |
| No. 8 | LANG, A., K.E.W. Mather, and M.L. Rose <i>Information Storage and Retrieval: A Dictionary Project.</i> 1973; vii + 151 pp. | ISBN 0 85883 087 6 | \$4.00 |

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Special Publications - *continued*

- No. 9 *Index to Pacific Linguistics, Series A-D, as at the end of 1970.* 1971; iv + 75 pp. ISBN 0 85883 079 5 \$2.50
- No.10 PATON, W.F. *Tales of Ambrym.* 1971; xiii + 82 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 080 9 \$2.50
- No.12 DUTTON, T.E. *Conversational New Guinea Pidgin.* 1973; xviii + 292 pp. Reprinted 1974. ISBN 0 85883 096 5 \$6.50
- No.21 SCHEBECK, B. *Texts on the Social System of the Atynvamatana People. With Grammatical Notes.* 1974; xviii + 278 pp. + 1 photograph. ISBN 0 85883 102 3 \$6.50
- No.24 DUTTON, T.E. and C.L. Voorhoeve *Beginning Hiri Motu.* 1974; xvii + 259 pp. ISBN 0 85883 112 0 \$6.50
- No.25 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *Language Map of the Madang District, Papua New Guinea.* 1973. ISBN 0 85883 105 8 \$0.30
- No.26 GRACE, George W. *Canala Dictionary (New Caledonia).* 1975; x + 128 pp. ISBN 0 85883 122 8 \$3.50
- No.27 WURM, S.A. *Spreading of Languages in the Southwestern Pacific (map).* 1975. ISBN 0 85883 127 9 \$0.50

In preparation:

- No.11 PATON, W.F. *Customs of Ambrym (Texts, Songs, Games and Drawings)*
- No.13 PAWLEY, A. and T.E. Dutton, Eds. *Basic Vocabulary Lists of Austronesian Languages of Central Papua*
- No.14 ----- *Basic Vocabulary Lists of Austronesian Languages of Mainland South-East Papua*
- No.15 ----- *Basic Vocabulary Lists of Austronesian Languages of Insular South-East Papua*
- No.16 DUTTON, T.E. and A. Pawley, Eds. *Basic Vocabulary Lists of Non-Austronesian Languages of Central Papua*
- No.17 ----- *Basic Vocabulary Lists of Non-Austronesian Languages of South-East Papua*
- No.18 ----- *Basic Vocabulary Lists of Non-Austronesian Languages of Northern Papua*
- No.19 CAPELL, A. *A Vocabulary of 600 Words in Forty North Australian Languages*

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Special Publications in preparation - *continued*

No.20 VOORHOEVE, C.L. *Asmat Mythological Texts with Notes and Explanations*

No.22 CAPELL, A. and J. Layard *Materials in Aitchin, Malekula: Grammar, Vocabulary and Texts*

No.23 CAPELL, A. *Futuna Dictionary*

